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ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS

DETAILS OF THE WAR NEWS.

Position and Movements of the Hostile Forces.

Austrian Forced Loan in Lombardy.

Threatening Attitude of Russia.

England Recommends Neutrality to Germany.

DETAILS OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

EXECUTION OF TANTIA TOPEE.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* arrived in Boston about noon yesterday, and her mails reached the City after midnight. The details of foreign news by this arrival are varied and interesting, and indicate an increased strength of feeling on the Continent of Europe and in England in favor of neutrality in the Italian war.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Latest Telegrams.

TURIN, Friday, May 20.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

Twelve thousand Austrians advanced, to-day, from Stradella towards Casteggio, where the streets had been barricaded since Wednesday, and three unimportant attacks repulsed.

Two strong columns of our troops marched to-day to meet the Austrians.

Austrian prisoners have been already brought to Voghera, but all details of a fight are as yet wanting.

It is asserted that the Emperor of Austria arrived yesterday at Milan, and that he departed directly for Pavia, accompanied by General Hess.

TRANSPORT OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

DRESDEN, Friday.—A fortnightly transport of Austrian troops to the federal fortresses begins on Monday next, with the first dispatch of 31,000 infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 3,900 horses, and 80 pieces of cannon.

Miscellaneous War News.

From the Moniteur, May 19.

ALESSANDRIA, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

The organization of the army is going on actively. The repair of the damage done by the enemy to the bridges, roads and railways is approaching completion. The Austrians continue their exactions. The population of Vercelli are filled with consternation, and quite out of condition to satisfy such demands. During the night of the 17th, a body of Austrians, 100 strong, escaladed the bridge of Valenza through a breach, and made a fruitless attempt to take a position, guarded by a small detachment of eight men. This morning the enemy opened a somewhat vigorous cannonade, which lasted from 3 till 6 o'clock, on the boats moored on the right bank of the Po, near the railroad from Alessandria to Mortara. Our side made no response to the cannonade, the result of which proved to be insignificant.

The Paris *Pays* says: "All those who live in the neighborhood of mountains know that the middle and the end of May is the epoch of heavy inundations. The sun melts the snow, and if rain supervenes, floods are produced in a few hours. The delay which military operations are now suffering is attributable to this cause. The theatre of war is situated in a part of Europe where rivers having their source in lofty mountains are very numerous. The lost time is, however, usefully employed in completing the arming and victualling of our troops, and when once operations commence, the result will be only the more speedy."

The following bulletin was published on the evening of the 18th, at Turin:

"Excepting a movement of the Austrians from Stradella towards Voghera, and requisitions for large boats on the Lago Maggiore, no news of any kind has come to our knowledge. In Bulletin No. 31, (May 14,) where it is said that the Carbineers of Bobbio had transferred themselves to Tortona, it should have been to 'Ottone.'"

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the next evening contained a notice to the effect that, in the absence of any news whatever, there had been no bulletin that evening. At the same time the public were apprised that such will be the case in future when there is nothing of importance to tell.

The Genoa *Gazette* mentions an engagement which took place on the 12th at Carrara between the Modenese troops and the National Guards. The latter, aided by a few regular Piedmontese troops, were stationed in an advantageous position outside the town, under the orders of Commandant Ribotti. After a brisk attack, which was successfully repulsed, the Modenese retired, but it was believed they had sent for reinforcements.

The *Messaggere*, of Modena, contains a ducal decree ordering the arrest, under the police regulations, of all person inventing or spreading false news.

The Austrian Governor of Venice has published a notification that from the evening until the morning gun no vessel of any kind shall be allowed to enter or leave that port, and that persons violating the regulation shall be arrested and punished according to military law.

It had been generally thought that no shots have yet been exchanged between any Austrian and French troops, and this opinion would seem to be confirmed by the silence of the *Moniteur*. The *Pays*, however, gives the following version of an affair of "first blood:" "We have heard from the mouth of a general officer, arrived in Paris yesterday, and who was almost an eye-witness of the event, a fact of good augury which proves the great superiority of the French rifle. Two battalions of foot Chasseurs, one Austrian and the other French, came in sight of each other from opposite banks of the Po, and although at a great distance, exchanged shots. Great was the stupefaction of the enemy at perceiving that all its balls fells short, while ours struck several of their men with disastrous precision. The Austrian battalion quickly dispersed, leaving twenty of their body upon the field."

The manufactories of arms in Liege, in Belgium, are at present, in consequence of the war, very busily occupied. Among other extensive orders received, the firm of Malherbe & Co. has obtained one from the Saxon Government for 20,000 rifles, and letters state that the English Government is entering into contracts with different manufacturers for the supply of 200,000 rifles, which will cost about 10,000,000f.

The Commandant of Alessandria, Count Giannotti, has issued the following order:

"All persons who have no reason or right to remain in the city or within its zone, or who have not a fixed and authorized domicile there, or do not belong to the Franco-Sardinian army, are to leave within 24 hours, unless they obtain from the competent authorities permission to remain.

All civilians who follow the army for the service of the same are bound to have themselves inscribed and to take out a written permission.

The officers of public security and the Royal Carbineers are charged with the execution of the above, notice being given that persons transgressing shall be punished according to the law.

A letter in the *Débats*, referring to the Zouaves, says: "One fact will give an idea of the incomparable African troops, with whom the Austrians are not yet acquainted. For six months the Third Regiment of Zouaves has been on campaign; since the 15th of October the men have not slept fifteen nights in barracks; three or four weeks ago they were at Tuggurt; they were embarked at almost a moment's notice, and since their arrival in Piedmont have been encamped in the midst of rain; and yet the regiment has not ten men sick."

A letter from Turin in the *Indépendance*, of Brussels, says:

"The damage already caused by the Austrians is estimated at more than 100 millions. They have not only made enormous requisitions, but have cut down trees, principally mulberries, burnt and blown up bridges, destroyed railways and sacked country houses and farm buildings. Count Cavour, who has a great part of his property in the provinces where those ravages have been committed, will be a severe sufferer. The Piedmontese people have conducted themselves with much dignity and firmness, not excepting the clergy, towards whom the liberal party felt a certain degree of mistrust. The Austrians could neither find a spy, assistance nor information among the Piedmontese."

The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following letter from Alessandria:

ALESSANDRIA, Friday, May 13.

Alessandria is almost entirely in the hands of the French. The only Piedmontese here belong to General Fanti's division; the others are at Tortona and the neighborhood. A few days since there were no less than 70,000 men in Alessandria; 15,000 left the day before yesterday for Valenza and Cassale. An attack upon the fortresses was not expected, consequently troops were sent where it was thought their services might be required. A concentration of troops can easily take place by railway.

Doubtless Alessandria will be intrusted to a strong French squadron. It will be the general dépôt of the army and hospitals. There is a telegraphic wire to Monte Castello, an elevation at the other side of the Tanaro, where an observatory has been erected which commands the whole valley of the Po. From this point the movements of the Austrians are carefully watched.

Troops continue to pour in. In the same train by which I came were two squadrons of French cavalry, which had crossed Mont Cenis. Marshal Canrobert has his head quarters here. General Niel left for Valenza the day before yesterday.

There is a continual movement here. The King has visited Alessandria three times within the last few days. He left the other night, only accompanied by two aides-de-camp. Marshal Canrobert is continually visiting him at his head quarters at San Salvatore.

I need not describe the fortifications. All fortresses bear a resemblance to each other. The only change recently made is a curtain which connects all the detached forts with each other and with the Citadel. Some of the streets have been closed at each end and covered in with canvas to make stables for the cavalry. Huts and tents have been erected on every available spot. The officers are quartered in private houses; all the public establishments have been turned into barracks or storehouses. The Cathedral has been made the pharmacy of the army. The streets swarm with uniforms.

As yet not a gun has been fired from the walls of Alessandria, but we have heard firing in the direction of Valenza.

No civilian is allowed to remain here more than 24 hours without permission. The railway between Alessandria and Casale is chiefly occupied by the transport of troops.

Great preparations are being made to receive the Emperor.

A court-martial is now sitting on the Chevalier Pasca di Casale, accused of having given information to the Austrians. He is a cousin of the Minister Cadorna. An Austrian officer was arrested last night in one of the hotels as a spy. An actress who had known him at Milan recognized him and pointed him out to the authorities, while he was conversing with a French officer.

I have just visited the Citadel. I need not say that I am bound not to give any information respecting it. The King has just passed through with his staff, coming from Genoa.

The Paris *Monit ur* of the 18th May contained the following telegram from Alessandria, dated Monday: "The rain has fallen incessantly during the last two days, but the bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking the positions assigned to them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria."

The following bulletins confirm the impression that the Austrians are retreating:

TURIN, May 13—Evening.

The enemy increases at Castel San Giovanni, on the road from Piacenza to Stradella. His advanced posts are near to the Bardonezza Torrent. He is fortifying the bridge of the Stella with six little forts; his advanced posts on that point are at San Cipriano and at the Giesolo. Two bridges, to assure the retreat, are constructed at Vigevano, and near to the Motta Visconti. From the Lomellini, troops and artillery are returning towards Pavia. Temporary fortifications are being made at the Gravellone, at Codalunga, at the Portighetto, and at the Batella. At 11 o'clock to-day, a reconnoissance, in force, was made by our troops to the meadows of Stra. The enemy did not reply to our cannonade, whereupon our troops returned to their position.

MAY 14—Morning.

The Austrians have occupied Bobbio. Some of their patrols have been to Broni, Bressano, Argine and Casneggio. Everywhere they have made heavy requisitions. No novelty on the side of Vercelli.

It is rumored that four new marshals of France will soon be nominated, viz.: Prince Napoleon, and Generals de MacMahon, Niel and Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely.

During the absence of the Emperor of Austria with his army, the Archduke Regnier is to be intrusted with the administration of affairs.

The Swiss fortifications on the frontiers of Lombardy, at Bellinzona and Luzionsteig, are at present receiving additions, and it is intended also to strengthen still further those of St. Maurice, in the Valais.

The Governor of the Navy Department at Trieste announces that the ports of Chioggia, Lido and Malamocco, near Venice, are to be barred up during the war, and that merchant-vessels cannot, therefore, be allowed to enter at night. In order to enter by day they must take on board one of the pilots specially appointed by the Government.

The *Frendenblatt* announces that the Austrian army now counts the following German princes among its generals: The Landgrave Ferdinand, of Hesse-Homburg; Alexander, Prince of Wurtemberg; Alexander, Prince of Hesse; the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein; and the Princes Gustavus and William, of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Prince Nicholas, of Nassau, has arrived in Vienna on his way to join the Austrian army in Italy. Prince William, of Schaumberg-Lippe, son of the reigning prince, has just entered the Austrian service.

The *Débats* observes that "the future conduct of Prussia will depend on the definitive meaning which she may attach to her favorite expressions—the security of Germany and maintenance of European equilibrium. It will only be when our victorious army has reached the plains of Lombardy that Prussia will declare by her conduct the exact meaning she ascribes to the expressions which she now employs to define her policy, and we hope that her conduct will then be in accord with the interests of our country. Hitherto, it is impossible not to see that she uses language intentionally obscure, and that while constantly speaking of the law of nations and the European equilibrium without saying more, she is anxious at the same time not to alarm the passions of Southern Germany, which declares the Austrian domination in Lombardy necessary to its safety, and to avoid pronouncing against the French Government, which declares openly and sincerely that its sole object is the independence of Italy, and that it will conscientiously respect the territory and security of Germany."

According to late official returns, the permanent army of Prussia amounts to 211,731 men, and with the war reserve to 275,895.

A Vienna letter states that the public are every day expecting the official announcement of a change in the chief command of the army of Italy, and are not at all pleased that the fate of the army should be intrusted to General Gyulai when General Hess possesses in so much a greater degree the confidence of the nation. Another Vienna letter says:

"New and serious embarrassments have arisen within the last few days to increase the difficulties which surround the Government. Intelligence received from the Sclave provinces, and those of Turkey on the frontiers of Austria, forebodes disturbances in that quarter. Skirmishes are already of frequent occurrence between the Turkish troops and bands of insurgents, and the former are too weak to oppose any successful resistance to these incessant attacks. For the third time during the last few years the centre of the revolt is in the Herzgovina and Bosnia, and there is no sign that the Turks will soon be in a position to assume the offensive, especially since the populous districts of Zubci and Bagrani have effected their junction with the principal corps of the insurgents, now masters of the open country. In spite of the proclamation of Prince Danilo to the populations under his authority, a multitude of Montenegrins have crossed the frontiers and joined the insurgents. The presence of these warlike auxiliaries has contributed not a little to generalize the revolt in Bosnia and the Herzgovina. Kemal Effendi, who continues to reside in these provinces as Commissioner of the Porte, had invited, through the medium of a foreign consul, the two chiefs of the insurrection, Budolovic and Theodosio, to meet him in conference at Ragusa for the purpose of deliberating on the means to be employed for appeasing the population in arms. On the day appointed for the meeting the two chiefs forwarded a peremptory refusal to attend, and the very next day another attack was made on some Turkish troops who had ventured into the country at some distance from their intrenchments."

The commendant of the fortress of Zara has published a notice declaring all the fortified points of Dalmatia in a state of war, and all flags neutral except those of France and Sardinia.

The Spanish Government has given orders for the supply of tents for an army of 30,000 men.

A Genoa letter of the 12th instant, in the *Débats*, contains the following:

"The other day there was still at Genoa an English screw 90-gun ship-of-the-line, the *Orion*. This vessel had chosen a singular anchorage—and I say singular, because I wish to use parliamentary language. She lay athwart the roadstead, presenting her whole broadside of two tiers to the palace, the marble of which could not contend against iron. They were obliged to negotiate to get her to abandon the place she had taken up. On the fourth day her three masts, which had stood up before the harbor like three marks of interrogation, were seen gradually disappearing in the offing. The question was solved. A paddle-wheel steamer of 20 guns, the *Terrrible*, has taken the place of the *Orion*. She is at anchor near the Old Mole, in a less ambitious situation. Need I add, by way of significant finale, that the English officers do not meet with a very cordial reception in the city? When they take their seats in a *café* near Piedmontese or French officers, these leave their seats."

LETTER FROM THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.*)

ALESSANDRIA, May 15.—I am still writing from this city, which, as you know, is the most remarkable monument of the great Lombard league. On the confines of the Marquisate of Montferrat, and the Pavezano, between the Tanaro and the Bormida, and near their junction, stands this famous town. After the blessing of the Pontiff and a general congress of the league, it was determined that the city to be built round the spot where a small castle called "Del Roberto" stood should be named Alessandria, in honor of Pope Alexandria III., the protector of Guelphs and the head of Catholic Christendom. It was within its walls that, in the year 1174, the citizens of the Lombard towns, together with the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, stood their ground against the army of the incensed German Emperor, who was compelled to make a disgraceful retreat from the newly-erected walls.

It was yesterday that the Emperor of the French, riding side by side with Marshal Canrobert, and surrounded by a brilliant staff, made his entry into the town, establishing here the head-quarters of his powerful army. I need scarcely tell you that the arrival of his Majesty has been greeted by the most cordial and enthusiastic manifestations on the part both of citizens and soldiers. Triumphial arches were erected in different streets. At the gate of Porta Marengo, which leads to the famous field of battle made illustrious by the First Consul, one arch had been erected, adorned with flowers and flags, on the freize of which the motto, "*All' erede del Vincitore di Marengo*," (to the descendant of the conqueror of Marengo,) had been conspicuously emblazoned in tricolor letters. Victor Emanuel, riding on a fine bay charger, went to meet the Emperor, and took him to the Royal Palace, splendidly decorated for the occasion. The appearance of the King was really magnificent; his martial bearing, and his bold, firm aspect gave evidence of the noble race of warriors from whom he springs. It would have been a subject worthy of Marochetti. My pen is not powerful enough to describe the busy and singular appearance of the town. Groups of Zouaves, bands of hussars and lancers, together with the beautiful women and girls of the city, singing and embracing each other with that *sonchalence* which forms one of the prominent features of the present movement. Ladies of rank walking arm-in-arm with the young officers of the Imperial Guard; priests and soldiers talking together, eating together, drinking and singing together. The enthusiasm was not *d'ordre*, but it was the real manifestation of a powerful and true-felt feeling. This manifestation had no limit when the first order of the day addressed by the Emperor to the army was posted at the corners of the streets, and over the walls of public buildings.

The activity which prevails in the French and Sardinian camps leave no doubt that the hour of the great struggle is near at hand. General Gyulai had perhaps caught scent of the intentions of his adversaries, for, since yesterday, he has hastily abandoned the position of Bobbio, which he had caused to be explored by a column of the army he commands. By the intended occupation of this mountain town he had apparently the object of menacing the right of the allied army. Descending on the valley of the Staffora he could have attacked the extreme right of the French, whilst with a bold march through the opening on his left, he could have threatened Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who is still posted on the main road from Novi to Genoa with the first *corps d'armee*. On the other hand, with the occupation of Bobbio, he could equally have descended into the valley of the Trebbia if his centre of Piacenza had been menaced. The movement of the Austrian General-in-Chief on Bobbio was almost simultaneous with the advance on Stradella, Broni, Carteggio, Casatisna, Argine and Mezzona Corti.

A glance at the map will show you that the three first-mentioned villages are in direct communication with the entrenched Austrian camp of Piacenza, and the last with Gravellona and Pavia. The camp of Piacenza has been manned with 200 heavy guns, and it is there that General Gyulai awaits the first attack of the united forces. These of course, are all mere conjectures; but, as I told you, people here of mark and livelihood share almost to a man this opinion. At the extreme left of the Piedmontese lines nothing of note has occurred since my last letter. A second *reconnaissance en force* has been made by the Sardinians on the Vercelli road, marching as far as the Cascine di Stra. The Austrians did not stir from their positions, nor did they answer to the vigorous fire of their brave assailans.

The enlistment of volunteers is going on with great activity both a Tnrin and Acqui. In this last town a regiment called Cacciatori degli Apennini is ready to join the active army. It is commanded by Signor Bordoni, a distinguished Neapolitan coolonel. This regiment is composed of four battalions under the orders of Majors Duke San Donato, Mathieu, Ghelfoff, and Zanardi. The first of these gentlemen is an intimate friend of Commendatore Ratazzi, formerly home secretary in Cavour's administration, and one of the leading men of the Chamber. In order to give you a full idea of the readiness of Lombardo and Venetian gentlemen to join the National army, I shall quote a few pregnant instances. In one of the cavalry regiments there are three Marquises Viscanti; in the Cacciatori della Alpi four Counts della Riva, and three Counts Arrivabene in another regiment. Dukes and princes are not wanting, and the noblest and most ancient families of Venice, Florence, Cremona, Brescia, Bergamo and Padua are represented in the army.

It is my painful duty to dwell again on the atrocities which mark the occupation of the Austrian army in Piedmont. I have seen a poor fellow who, together with twenty of his countrymen, has been wounded by Piedmontese bullets under the following circumstances: An Austrian colonel was ordered by General Zobel to make a *reconnaissance* near Tortona. He was instructed to get hold of some twenty Piedmontese peasants, and make them march in front of his columns in order to screen his movements. Threatened by the enemy the Piedmontese were in the painful position of opening their fire against the poor fellows, who fell uttering the cry of "*Bravi, Viva l'Italia.*" This fact, which I am able to state on a very good authority, because I saw one of the victims myself, speaks volumes, and needs no comment. English people shall judge.

As the mail is closing, I have only time to add a piece of news which has caused a great surprise in the political circles of Turin. Lord Malmesbury has directed Sir James Hudson to signify to Count Cavour that it is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the term for laying the embargo of Austrian ships should be prolonged. The reason given to justify this Austrian demand is, that the captains, who are not aware of the actual state of war, would be let into a trap. His lordship must have forgotten that Piedmont is carrying on a serious and decisive war against Austria, and that a sentimental policy would be quite out of place. On the other hand, history tells us that during our wars against France and Russia it was altogether a different principle which prevailed at Downing-street. If I am rightly informed, the suggestion of Lord Malmesbury has been met by a flat and peremptory refusal.

England Recommends Neutrality to Germany.

The Brussels *Indépendance*, of Wednesday, contain the following communication from Frankfort:

"The English Government has addressed circulars to its representatives at the small German courts, and at Frankfort, in which it discountenances all aggressive acts against France. This dispatch was read to Count Platen, at Hanover, by the Englis Envoy, and the latter being accredited also to Brunswick, went to that city to bring the circular to the knowledge of the ducal government. At Hamburg, Mr. Hobens, the *chargé d'affaires*, communicated the circular to the Senate. Here at Frankfort the British Envoy to the Diet, Mr. Mallet, has made known this last act of his Government to several German Envoys. This step is regarded as another proof that Eng and will observe neutrality as long as possible; but it shows, on the other hand, that this neutrality will not be purely passive, and that England is determined to maintain her position as a great Power. I may mention that she has provisionally made some reserves at Paris on the subject of the imperial manifisto of the 3d, to the effect that her abstention is not to be interpreted as a complete acquiescence in the views and projects which that manifesto appears to indicate."

The Neutral Attitude of Prussia Defended.

From the Cologne Gazette.

We have been continually condemned to read, in different journals, a series of blind attacks upon Prussia; they persist in accusing her of waiting too long before mobilizing her army, and of refusing to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, and to march against the detested enemy of the German nation. We are still compelled to read and hear these absurd vaporings, although the prudent and reflecting policy of Prussia has been acknowledged on several occasions to be the only one that rational people can approve. It appears, nevertheless, that this approbation has not been given in terms sufficiently distinct and simple for a large number of our brothers in the south of Germany, whose prejudices render them blind. For this reason we now explain once more, in clear terms, the principles that have guided Prussia hitherto in the calm and prudent tenor of her way.

1. Because the cause defended by Austria in Italy cannot inspire her with any sympathy.

2. Because Austria, disregarding the mediation and warnings of Prussia, has assumed the offensive at the moment when least expected.

3. Because Prussia, as a Federal State, in virtue of the forty-sixth article in the Federal Treaty, is not obliged to assist another State of the Germanic Confederation in a war undertaken by that State for its extra-federal possessions, unless there be danger for the Confederation itself.

4. Because no enemy has yet made any threatening demonstration in the French possessions bounding the German countries of the Rhine.

5. Because, if Germany were to deem a corps of observation necessary on the Rhine, France, on her side, would station a similar one, and the entire war might easily be diverted without necessity upon Germany.

6. Because, moreover, an offensive movement of the German troops upon the Rhine against France, instead of shaking the Napoleonic dynasty, dangerous to the peace of Europe, would consolidate it and render it national, since this mode of proceeding would provoke a similar one from Russia, in the east of Germany, against the Austrian and Prussian provinces, and so the war might easily become European.

7. Because Prussia has nevertheless long been quietly arming, and at this very moment has ordered its nine army corps to be placed on a war footing in the most extended sense of the term; because she has made a like proposition to the Diet for all the federal States, so that they all may be ready to march and take the field in case the territory of the Confederation should be menaced on any side whatever, and thus to repel without delay any enemy desirous of seizing the Rhenish frontiers.

8. Because, in short, Prussia is wont, when enterprises so decisive and of such importance are at issue, to have due regard to the good or evil consequences likely to result therefrom, and not lightly and unnecessarily to impose sacrifices; because, on the contrary, when real German interests are at stake, she is always ready to defend them, not merely with vain sterile words, but with her whole forces brought into action, all the sacrifices being imposed upon herself. Such are, in a few words, the chief motives that have hitherto determined Prussia's line of conduct; these motives, clear to every unprejudiced person, will be recognized as just by all reasonable men.

Russia and Austria.

The Russian forces in the provinces bordering on the Austrian Empire are gradually assuming formidable proportions. Our correspondent at St. Petersburgh has already informed us that the Third and Fourth *corps d'armée*, together 70,000 strong, had been put in a state of readiness; and, subsequently, that the Fifth Division, occupying Bessarabia, and consisting of 26,000 men, had been treated in a similar way. He now informs us that further orders have been issued to the First Division, occupying Lithuania, and the Second, stationed in Poland, desiring them to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. This information, the authenticity of which we are in a position to guarantee, confirms at the same time that it corrects a telegram published two days ago by the Russian journal, the *Nord*, and dated from Berlin. According to this dispatch, the order for mobilization was issued to all the divisions from the 1st to the 6th. This is inaccurate, since the 3d and 4th divisions had been already mobilized, while as to the 5th, that division, which is the central *corps de armée*, has had its head-quarters at Moscow, and is very rarely mobilized, if, indeed, ever. The 5th division, now in course of being mobilized, consists of 200,000 men. We are, therefore, far in advance of the 50,000 men which, according to the *Times*, Russia had agreed to concentrate upon her eastern provinces. This measure, however, while it cannot fail to cause a considerable sensation in Germany, is nothing but what might have been expected, and is only the equivalent of what England and Prussia have themselves been doing.—*Independance.*

RUSSIAN FEELING TOWARDS AUSTRIA.

The following extract from the *Invalide Russe* is a sort of official declaration of the feelings of the Russian Government towards Austria:

"Austria has seized in the Italian peninsula all she could lay hands on, so much so that Italy has latterly become a mere vassal of the House of Hapsburg. Piedmont alone had the hardihood in 1848 to struggle against her, but she was overpowered, and has been ever since an object of implacable hatred to her conquerors, not on account of a political rivalry, for her forces were too disproportionate to those of Austria, but because she had become a constitutional State and presented to the rest of Northern Italy, groaning under the Austrian yoke, the contrast of its civil liberties. Is there any cause for astonishment, therefore, that, possessing the same degree of civilization, the Tuscans, the Modenese, the people of Parma, Rome, and Naples should have thought themselves entitled to the same political rights as the Piedmontese? Can we wonder at their being impatient of the ignorant despotism and oppression of Austria, and that not having effective force they have sought to express their desires by agitation and revolutions? Before the conclusion of peace Count Cavour had exposed before the congress the alarming state of Italy. England, France and Russia received his communication with interest, but the desire for peace was so powerful and urgent that it was impossible to stop short in the great question to settle one of them secondary importance. Europe to-day admits she was wrong in putting off this matter, the proportions of which have greatly increased since then, and which has all at once assumed a character of princely importance. Austria now refuses to yield one tittle of her pretensions in Italy. She regards it as a question in which her political vitality is compromised. If she is victorious, the conditions of her victory will be hard, and she will impose throughout Italy the silence of death. Even were she conquered, she will still succeed, at the conclusion of the peace of which every one feels the want, in preserving what now she might have lost by the decree and decision of Europe. Austria acts thus because she feels the sympathies of Great Britain are with her; because she is preëminent in lower Germany, and hoped to maintain an equilibrium in the struggle, or in any case, in the event even of defeat obtain supportable terms. The future will show whether she deceives herself or not. But let it not be forgotten that she has insisted on and commenced this war in the face of the united efforts of all Europe to prevent it. What would she prove by that? Assuredly not her honesty nor her right, nor the happy state of Italy under her rule, nor the necessity of the continuance of her system. In any case the responsibility of so much carnage, of so many families ruined, of so many tears and so much bloodshed, falls back entirely and solely upon the instigators of the warlike policy."

Austrian Forced Loan in Lombardy.

From the London Daily News, May 20.

Austria seems resolved to justify, by fresh acts of violence and oppression, the European condemnation of her Italian rule. Since she crossed the Ticino her Generals and her armies have revealed the cruel and relentless character of the despotism they serve by a course of indiscriminate theft and spoliation, by acts of cruelty and injustice such as have rarely in modern times disgraced the warfare of civilized nations. The movements of the Austrian army in Piedmont are dictated from Vienna, and in the work of local destruction now going on between the Sesia and the Po, we see the character and spirit of the Central Government. That spirit is essentially barbaric. The progress of civilization and refinement has, indeed, veneered the surface, but the centre is unchanged—the long habit of arbitrary rule has confirmed and rendered inveterate the worst vices it engenders. No sooner are the formal restrictions of peace thrown off than Austria appears in her true character. She hastens to indulge her savage lust for plunder, and gratify her savage instincts of cruelty and revenge. The instrument of her "conservative" policy is destruction, and her favorite means of conciliating disaffected subjects the knout and the sword. Every post brings us fresh accounts of the ruthless doings of the Austrians in Piedmont. Their brutal Croats have ravaged a defenceless country, and robbed without pity an innocent and passive people. Within three short weeks they have converted, not only by systematic plunder, but by wanton destrucion, the most fertile province of a flourishing Kingdom into a wilderness. This is the punishment inflicted on an industrious and thriving population, whose only crime was loyalty to its constitutional and lawful King.

Austria, it is announced, is now about to deal a similar blow on her own Italian subjects. News has just arrived that the Emperor has determined to inflict on the large towns of Lombardy the heavy chastisement of a forced loan, amounting to seventy-five millions of florins. The *Augsburg Gazette*, in announcing this extreme measure, couples it in true Bavarian fashion with an insult to the wretched victims of Imperial oppression. They are to be heavily fined, and brought to the brink of ruin, not for their words or acts, but for their "sympathies." The citizens of Lombardy, having Italian blood in their veins, sympathize with the efforts made by neighboring States in the great and common cause of national independence. That is the crime, according to the Austrian organ, which is about to bring upon these cities this heavy punishment. The forced loan is to fall exclusively on the towns, "whose sympathies," says the Augsburg *Gazette*, "with Piedmont have brought on the war, and who must now pay the piper." The whole of the tax is to be paid in silver, as the bankrupt Government refuses to take its own paper. It might perhaps have been thought that considerations of prudence and policy would have prevented such a wanton outrage on the citizens of Lombardy at such a moment as the present. But Austria is already desperate, and the reign of cruelty and terror has evidently set in. She would surely never otherwise attempt to recruit her exhausted exchequer at the expense of the impoverished townspeople of Lombardy.

The condition of the people on whom it is laid, as well as the object of this forced loan, make it a measure of peculiar and even refined cruelty. During the last ten years the inhabitants of Lombardy have been subjected to a series of fines, taxes and forced loans of the most oppressive and iniquitous kind. In this respect they have, in fact, been treated as slaves, having no right whatever to the produce of the soil they tilled, but only at most to a bare subsistence, just enough to perpetuate the round of hopeless labor to which they were condemned. The land tax, for example, in this province, being more than double the amount levied in other parts of the Empire, absorbs all the profits arising from the cultivation of the soil. In one year alone, in addition to the existing land tax of fifty per cent., an extraordinary tax of 70,000,000 and a forced loan of 120,080,060 of Austrian lires were laid on the people of Lombardy. What has been the natural result—a result not only known, but notorious now throughout the Europe? The land is gradually going out of cultivation. Multitudes, both in town and country, have not only been impoverished, but absolutely ruined, as the annual number of forced or "distress" sales sufficiently proves. Many citizens once well to do have died a miserable and lingering death, while many others lengthen out a wretched existence by the sale of family jewels and heirlooms almost dearer than life itself. The real character of Austrian yppression in Lombardy may be gathered from the significant fact that the taxes, rarely less than 40 per cent., sometimes rise to the enormous proportion of seventy per cent. Yet this is the province on which the Austrian Government, in its paternal mildness, proposes to lay the heavy burden of the present war. This is a piece of wanton tyranny which it will tax the friends of Austrian rule in this country to soften and extenuate so as not to revolt their readers and shock the national sense of justice amongst the English people.

But the object of this forced loan makes it still more odious and cruel. It is avowedly an act of revenge, the offspring of impotent malice against feelings which a noble and patriotic people cannot help cherishing. They can no more help hating tyranny and injustice, they can no more help longing to be free and independent, than they can help breathing. The only pleasures they have are those of memory and hope, but these constitute the springs of an indestructable national vitality. They can never forget the past, nor cease to anticipate the future. They were a free and independent people when their present masters were only beginning to emerge from a semi-barbaric state. They have lost a nobler heritage than the Austrians ever knew—that of national independence—and they cherish the noble and quenchless ambition of regaining it. That feeling of patriotism Austria justly regards as a crime of the blackest dye—justly because it is in reality high treason against absolutism. It is the Greek fire which will eventually consume the dark and fatal machinery of despotism from the face of the earth. Austria does her utmost to stamp out this sacred flame in Lombardy beneath the brutal hoof of her reckless soldiery. She is mustering her forces for a fresh and more resolute attempt. And with a refinement of cruelty worthy even of a Hapsburg she calls on these miserable people to support the army which is to tread the last sacred spark of freedom and hope from their beloved soil. Lord Derby may call this, as he recently called the other wrongs which Lombardy has endured, a "sentimental grievance;" our Austrian sympathisers may treat it lightly, as an ordinary incident of war, and it will of course win no sympathy from those who regard nationalities simply as a convenient means of dynastic advancement. But if we, as a nation, ever cease to look on such deeds with abhorrence, we shall have lost that generous sympathy which is the soul of freedom, and deserve to share the same fate.

Subscriptions to the French War Loan.

M. Throbald Tascher de la Pagerie, a cousin of the Empress Josephine, has enlisted as a private in the Piedmontese cavalry.

The subscription lists for the war loan of 500 millions were closed yesterday. It is already known that as much as two milliards one hundred and eighty millions of francs is subscribed for, and the lists of seventeen departments are not yet complete. It is calculated that the total will not be less than two milliards and a half. The subscriptions not exceeding 10f. of Rente are estimated at fully 150 millions. The *Pays* observes that no other country in the world has such large resources to place at the service of its Government and the cause of right.

The Bourse was favorably affected by the English declaration of neutrality and the immense success of the loan. The Rente rose 35c. for cash, and 40c. for account, closing at 61fr. 10c and 60fr. 95c. Mobilier rose 25c. The Orleans Railway rose 25fr. 50c.; Northern, 27fr. 50c.; Eastern, 20fr.; Lyons, 125fr. 50c.; Southern. 20fr.; and Western 10fr. The market was very firm at the close. It is to be observed, however, that the dispatch from Brussels, stating that Russia has placed five *corps d'armée* on a war footing, and called out the reserves, was not known to the public during Bourse hours. The *Presse* is the only journal which publishes that dispatch this evening.

The Belgian papers are all seized to-day.

Spain.

The Madrid journals of the 14th state that the English are repairing and strengthening the fortifications at Gibraltar, and arming batteries; also that troops, heavy guns, and large stores are being collected there. The *Espana*, in giving this news, exclaims, "Gibraltar! There is no veritable Spaniard, who loves the glory and dignity of his country, who does not thrill with emotion at the idea of seeing this rock in the hands of foreigners!" and the *Discusion* gravely recommends the Government "not to abandon the idea" of exchanging Ceuta for it!

The Execution of Tantia Topee.

From the Bombay Gazette.

SEHORE, Monday, April 18.

I had expected before this to have reported the execution of Tantia Topee; but he is still alive, under a strong guard of the Third Bengal Europeans in the fort. But the electric flash may transmit to you his exit long before this reaches you. The telegraph appears to transmit orders concerning Tantia with its usual rapidity. On Thursday last an escort was told off to accompany him, some reports said to Goonah, others to Jhansi, others to Gwalior, where his family are at present confined in the fort. In a few hours these orders were cancelled. Tantia was to have been hung on Saturday at 5 P. M., a scaffold having been erected on the encamping ground in front of the old Sepoy lines; but reports say this is intended for a couple of malefactors—father and son—who have lately been amusing themselves by plundering the mail.

Maun Sing, who has his tent and his guard under some trees close by the encampment of the European detachment, and Tantia Topee, are the lions of Sepree at present. Maun rides out on his prancing charger or smart-going elephant, driving the latter himself, iron spike in hand, followed by his limited retinue and the tagrag and bobtail of the station. No natives are allowed to approach Tantia,—by his own wish, it is presumed. Europeans only are allowed to have a peep at him. A respectably-dressed native merchant requested to have a look at him. The Baboo said he wished to see Tantia, as it would be all he would get for 900r. which the rebel chief had some time ago made him disburse. Tantia looked glum, and the Baboo shook his head.

Tantia answers questions put to him in Hindustani curtly and apparently straightforwardly; he appears not to understand much English, and to inquiries of him in English or by tyros in Hindustani, he quietly answers, "*Malum nai.*" A glance of quiet contempt is noticed in his countenance when following the departure from his presence of mediocre superiors. For Burra Sahib Major Meade, Tantia appears to have considerable respect. Meade is reported by his own men, and all who know him, to be a kind man and a good soldier. We have generally noticed that a brave, courageous, and considerate soldier is never a martinet, consequently is respected by those who serve under him, and ultimately succeeds in his profession. It would be well for the army were there more of such men.

Tantia had his charge read to him on Wednesday and Thursday, to which he made a statement, which was afterwards prepared and read to him by a moonshee, he listening attentively, now and then correcting the moonshee. He afterwards signed this latter document in good English writing, "Tantia Topee." He disclaims all participation in the massacre at Cawnpore, or in the killing of Europeans, except in fair fight; and he also absolves from the same imputation the Nena Sahib, who, Tantia says, was at one time made a prisoner by his own men, because he would not proceed with them to Delhi. Tantia attributes the massacre and subsequent murders to the unrestrained, infuriated soldiery. He states that he himself put provisions, &c., on board the boats at Cawnpore, and that no orders were given to commit the atrocities that ultimately took place. Tantia says he was fourth in command at Cawnpore; and was afterwards in command at Calpee, where he was four months. At the battle of the Betwa he had the greatest rebel army which had been under his command—22,000 men, with 130 pieces of artillery, but afterwards at Koonch it had dwindled down to 8,000. When the Gwalior Contingent came down on Agra, on the 10th of October, Tantia commanded, and had then 8,000 with him. He says he would then have given Greathead more to do had he not been deceived by the red jackets of the 3d Bengal Europeans and the noise they made, thinking the reinforcement was greater than it really was. Sir Hugh Rose in his Gwalior dispatches gives Tantia Topee credit for the skillful dispos

THE WEST INDIES.

Emancipation in the Island of Trinidad.

PORT OF-SPAIN, Island of Trinidad,
Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

Trinidad has been surnamed "The Indian Paradise;" and as far as external beauty may entitle it to preëminence, it is magnificently preëminent in this Western archipelago. In point of size—containing over 2,000 square miles—Trinidad is the largest British West India Island after Jamaica; but in positional importance from its proximity to the Venezuelan coast, it is only second to Cuba.

Approaching from the North, the hills of Trinidad may be seen at an immense distance, running in a continuous ridge east and west, rising to a height of over 3,000 feet, sloping almost perpendicularly to the sea, and abruptly broken at their western extremity into three entrances—the *Bocas*, or passages to the Gulf of Paria. Adventurous navigators sometimes tempt the perils of the smaller *Bocas* in order to shorten the distance, but the *Boca grande*, formed by a solitary island rock on the left, and the Parian Cape of Pena on the right, is always selected by those wary pilots who have experienced the Scylias and Charybdes of the "Dragon's Mouth." Once through the passage, and the storm, whatever may have been its force, is no longer felt, and the waters of the Gulf, fresh from the ceaseless tides of the mighty Orinoco are still and calm as those of the most secluded lake. And here a scene of surpassing splendor is unfolded to view. Trinidac—forest-covered from mountain-top to water's edge, its luxuriant and gigantic vegetation rich with a coloring that eternal Summer alone can give—invites your approach on the one hand, while, on the other, the smoking hills of Venezuela loom through the heated atmosphere, and shrink away over the distant main. The Gulf of Paria is an extensive harbor, in which all the navies of the world might safely anchor. It is shallow near the coast of Trinidad, and is supposed to have been originally a lake formed in the delta of the Orinoco. That the island at no very remote period, was part of the South American coast we may now fully believe; for a geological survey, which has occupied two years and is just completed, under the auspices of the Colonial Government has placed the fact beyond a doubt. The Surveyor's report, when published, will be a most valuable contribution to science. The identity of the animal and vegetable productions of Trinidad with those of the neighboring province of Cumana—productions which are not to be found in the other Antilles—long made it evident to the most unscientific that Trinidad was detached from the neighboring Continent, and the lateness of the period at which the catastrophe occurred was believed on the strength of a tradition, extant among the Indians when in 1498, the island was discovered by COLUMBUS, that the separation had been caused by an earthquake at no very distant date. The truth of these suppositions is now confirmed by scientific observations. From the survey, to which I have alluded, it appears that precious metals do not exist in Trinidad. Limestone, sandstone and slate are the principal rock, and bitumen or fossil pitch is to be found in great abundance. Every one has heard of that great natural phenomenon, the Pitch Lake, situated on the leeward side of the island. It is some five or six miles square, and is composed of bituminous scoriæ, vitrified sand and earth cemented together—a material which is now converted into valuable account. The soils of Trinidad, like its physical appearance and geological production, are very various, and are classed under the three heads of clay, loam and alluvial deposits. They are extremely fertile and will compare favorably with the best soils of Cuba and San Domingo.

On the west coast of Trinidad, its principal town, Port-of Spain, lies embosomed in an amphitheatre of hills. The capital has a population of over 20,000 souls, and, in beauty and regularity of construction, is held to be the second city in the West Indies. There is more life and business activity in Port-of-Spain, than in any other town in the British Antilles that I have seen. Extensive quays and large commodious stores give to the place, at the first glance, an air of some commercial importance. The streets are wide, are well laid out, and run parallel or at right angles with each other. The principal thoroughfare, King-street, at the head of which stands the Catholic Cathedral, is nearly twice as wide as Broadway, and as long as from the Park to the Battery. Two rows of trees, huge in stature and magnificent in foliage, run along the centre from end to end, except where they are broken by a fountain; the carriage-ways being on either side, and a road for horse exercise in the middle. To the roots of some of the finest cedars on this street, the axe was lately laid, because their blossoms offended the delicate senses of resident proprietors, but there were no such advocates here for the glorious cedar as you found for the miserable ailanthus. The stores on either side of King-street, would not disgrace a city of ten times the population of Port-of-Spain. The streets are kept clean, the drainage is good, the houses are well and solidly built; there is an immense savannah or park reserved for the recreation of the people; and the whole town presents a very different appearance from some of those that I have lately visited in other islands. There is here none of the outward signs of decayed and decaying fortunes that meet one at every turn in the towns of St. Vincent or Granada; there is, on the contrary, palpable evidence of increasing prosperity. No investigation is needed to ascertain the fact. As a straw to indicate the amount of business in the place, it may be interesting to know that the Trinidad branch of the Colonial Bank, after paying all expenses, makes a profit of over $100 000 per annum. A public hospital, recently built in Port-of Spain, cannot be surpassed by any in America. The churches are large, elegant structures, and though the Government buildings are not as commodious or as extensive as the necessities of the community require, I have seen much worse ones in more pretentious cities. I notice, however, that among the estimates for the current year, $33,000 are set apart for new works and repairs of public buildings, which will include the completion of the sewerage works and a residence for the Governor, who lives at present in a small country cottage. The market place of Port of-Spain is large, and supplied with every convenience. Like the French market in New-Orleans, it shows off to best advantage on a Sunday morning, when the grounds are crowded. There is a very creditable library and news-room in the town, and in spite of their low latitude, the inhabitants are not so much out of the world as might be supposed. No thanks, however, to the newspapers, of which there are a weekly and three semi-weekly published in the island—one at San Fernando, and the others at Port-of Spain. The opposition journal, in the interest of the colored population, is weak, coarse, and not to be relied upon; the Government journal gives the diluted opinions of a very inefficient Governor. Trinidad cannot boast of an "independent press" in any form or shape. Port-of-Spain is well supplied with water from the Maraval River. The reservoir is about three miles distant from town. Pipes varying from two to six inches in diameter, are laid in all the streets, and hydrants are disposed at every 500 feet for protection against fire. This hasty sketch of the Trinidadian capital will sufficiently illustrate that the inhabitants are both able and willing to keep up with the progress of the age. A steamer runs daily to various towns along the island coast, and another, destined for the same duty, will arrive from England in the course of a few months. Land in the city, well located, is valued at 50 and 75 cents a foot, and a two-story store will rent from $1,200 to $2,000 a year.

So much for the town: the country districts exhibit equal enterprise and progress. The whole island in its physical character, is one of the most beautiful that it is possible to imagine. Lofty mountains run in parallel ranges east and west, intersected by deep valleys which contract into gorges at the centre. Nature could offer nothing more magnificent for sugar cultivation than these valleys, with their rich alluvial soil, while the hill sides are admirably adapted to the growth of the cacao and tropical fruits and vegetables. Except at the Naparimas, where the principal sugar plantations are situated and present a district of uninterrupted cultivation, Trinidad has the appearance of a wild, unreclaimed and densely-wooded country, broken up with savannahs. Select any elevated point for a view, and its picturesqueness and variety are marvellous. Here will be a hill-side smothered in the golden blossoms of the Poui; there another, covered with the orange flower of the roble; beyond, a forest of gigantic cedar. Those masses of light green on the left, are clusters of arched bamboo, stretching over the banks of a rivulet which can scarcely be distinguished through the luxuriant vegetation. At your feet, like a bright red carpet, extends a cacao plantation, for the trees have now shed their leaves and are covered with flowers; further on, a savannah or a cane-field, a grove of lofty cocoa-nut trees, and, in the distance, the deep blue sea. Such a variety of rich, voluptuous coloring it is barely possible to imagine. The birds of "Northern climes abhorred" would not harmonize here, and accordingly Nature has filled the scene with myriads of feathered tribes, and clothed them with a brilliant plumage that none but the Great Limner could reproduce.

But I must pass from the natural aspect of Trinidad—from its woods, so valuable and multiplied, its vegetation so luxuriant and varied—its ornithological treasures so exhaustless—to subjects more practical. I have merely wished to show that, unlike Barbados and its complete cultivation, the settlement of this Island and its history have only just commenced. With a present population of 70,000 souls, Trinidad can sustain half a million. Its soil is of exceeding richness, and of the million and a quarter square acres which cover its surface, twenty nine-thirtieths are capable of cultivation. Its resources are immense; every product of the Tropics can be grown here; and a laboring population is only wanted to develop the wealth that lies hidden in forests tenanted only by some scattered representatives of the ancient Carib. The Island, as I shall hereafter show, is fast receiving that laboring population; and, since the immigration of Indian Coolies commenced, it has sprung from a condition of hopeless lethargy into one of activity and life—an example and a guide to the other colonies. Within the last few years the extension of sugar cultivation has been very great, and the work of progress still goes on.

But a vast work has to be done before the Island can be brought under the complete dominion of man. There are now about 60,000 acres under cultivation, of which 30 000 are in cane, 7,000 in cacao, and the remainder in provisions and pasture. There are about 280 sugar estates, yielding on an average 200 hogsheads, and some as many as 800 and 1,000 hogsheads. It is impossible to form a correct idea of the value of land from an average estimate when land varies in price as much as it does here, but it is fair to say that where a Trinidad estate would bring $100 per acre, one in Barbados would bring $400 and even $500. The reputation that the Barbadian Creole enjoys as a good, steady laborer, makes the difference, for the soil and climate of Trinidad are both superior for sugar growing to those of the sister Island. Trinidad is not yet sufficiently well known, except it be by its own inhabitants, and they have the most brilliant hopes in the future.

The planters of this island are not very far advanced in the science of agriculture, if we judge of their proficiency by the product of their estates, which only average one to one and a half hogsheads of sugar per acre; but the excuse given is that, as yet they have not been able to devote money or time to a more scientific culture of their land. Their mills, however, are very superior to those of Barbados. One hundred and thirty-five are worked with steam, and turn out six and eight hogsheads per day; about a hundred are worked with cattle, and a few with water-power. The latter will soon be obsolete. Besides the regular planters, there are a very large number of small proprietors who grow their own provisions; of these I shall speak more particularly in a subsequent letter, which I shall devote to the Creole population of the island.

The cocoa, or cacao as it should be written, is, next to sugar, the most important article of Trinidadian growth and export. Being far less profitable than sugar, and prospering only in virgin lands, it is believed that it will ultimately go out of cultivation. These plantations at present cover about 7,000 acres, yielding over two pounds per tree, or about 700 pounds per acre. Cotton, coffee, and tobacco can all be cultivated in Trinidad, but the first two could not, by any possibility, be made as profitable to the planter as sugar, and the cultivation of the last is not encouraged, though at the London exhibition of 1851 a specimen of Trinidad tobacco was considered only inferior to the Havana. But, for the present, the paramount object of the Trinidad proprietary is to obtain labor and increase the cultivation of the cane; other things will follow in course of time. A move which requires early attention is the withdrawal of a portion of the lands—exceeding altogether a million of acres—locked up in the possession of the Crown. Out of the entire island only 213,202 acres have been appropriated to private persons. It cannot be the intention of Government to monopolise these lands, but a disposition is certainly evinced to throw oostacles in the way of their settlement. It is more difficult to understand such a policy now that the planters obtain labor from abroad, and no longer fear a decrease of the force through the establishment of a small proprietary body. At one time they adopted every means in their power to crush out the small proprietors. It was a foolish effort; but causes existed then which do not exist now.

With the advantages that Trinidad offers to agricultural industry, it is a wonder why immigration does not set in here from the British Isles. A few of the exiled chartists came to the Island some years ago, and all are doing well. The climate is glorious; essentially tropical, but tempered with pleasant breezes. The thermometer averages 80°, and seldom rises or sinks below that figure; the heat does not exceed the heat of New-York in June, July and August. In spite of occasional visitations of yellow fever (lingering at the present moment in Port-of-Spain,) the average mortality is not greater than that of London, and not so great as that of New-York. From what I have seen of the yellow fever in the West Indies, I am convinced that nine of its victims out of ten are people of intemperate habits. The European residents of the West Indies are, as a class the most dissipated in the world. There is one disease—a fearful one—that seems to be indigenous in Trinidad: it is leprosy. It is very prevalent, and seems to be on the increase. There is a lepers' asylum a short distance from the capital but the afflicted are not under compulsion to enter it. The consequence is that mendicant lepers may be found begging on the highways and in the streets of Port-of-Spain—most loathsome objects to contemplate.

W. G. S.

Kentucky Politics.

MR. PRENTICE'S REASONS FOR COL. MARSHALL'S RETIREMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE Ky., Monday, May 30, 1859.

According to the Louisville *Journal* of the 28th, Col. MARSHALL, though profoundly impressed with the belief that "the triumph of the Opposition movement in Kentucky is of the very first importance to the welfare and permanency of the Union," has, "after a struggle in his own mind, protracted to the last moment, felt constrained to yield to the voice of nature, against the fainter and less pressing accents of his country." Not that the Colonel now cared for his country less, but that he cared for his family more.

Still, it may be remarked, Mr. PRENTICE seems more exercised about the state of the Colonel's private affairs, than the Colonel himself. The *Journal* apparently manifested more solicitude about his "urgent private interests," his "most sacred private duties," his "most painful and protracted internal conflict" between the calls of "his country" and the calls of "himself and his family," than does the embarrassed, struggling, and suffering Colonel himself. All the Colonel says in his letter declining the Opposition's nomination for Congress is, that he has concluded to "indulge his cherished purpose" and "retire from politics and public affairs." He lays no such stress upon the "pressing" condition of his domestic concerns as does all at once, his friend and spokesman PRENTICE; who, until the 26th of May, never intimated that there was the least doubt on any score, public or private, about his running, and gave the Opposition of this District every assurance that he would run.

The *Journal* said he was just the man for the place and the occasion; the long known unanimous choice of the District rendered his nomination by Convention "a mere formality;" the voice of the Opposition of Kentucky and the nation demanded his nomination and insured his acceptance; and, he having been nominated, the glorious triumph of the "new party" here and elsewhere was, thereupon, a "fixed fact." HUMPHREY MARSHALL was well aware that if he permitted his name to go before the Convention his nomination was a foregone conclusion; yet, whatever his "circumstances," (and he probably understood his private ones as well then as a month later,) he *did* permit it, and, from the outgivings of the *Journal* everybody inferred that he accepted, would still "serve his country," and in a very few days enter upon the canvass against Col. HOLT with his former alacrity.

But now, after a month's "mature reflection," he coolly and curtly announces to his old and astonished constituents his "retirement from politics!" And his old editorial friend, with all his paramount regard for the public interests, after all his praise of MARSHALL, as the most deserving and available, and his assurances of the Opposition's success under *his* banner, of his reëlection by a rousing majority, coolly and without the slightest expression of regret, notes his retirement; gives the startling event a mere passing glance, and states, as a sufficient and satisfactory cause, that his "private affairs," "reasons wholly personal to himself," of which no public mention had ever been made before, compelled it! HUMPHREY MARSHALL, at the eleventh hour, has been constrained to "yield to the voice of nature," and to "leave the agitation of public questions to others;" and GEORGE D. PRENTICE forthwith accepts that sacrifice without a murmur, and bows to the potency of that voice, as over and above the "accents of his country" and the "earnest wishes of the National Opposition."

Mr. PRENTICE'S explanation of the Colonel's conduct may be approved by the latter, and be as acceptable to all our "Opposition" voters as it is to their reputed organ. PRENTICE and MARSHALL may still be warm political friends. At all events, I trust nothing serious will result to the "new party" from the withdrawing of one so much dreaded by HOLT. Our Opposition's "ardor" may be, as the *Journal* represents it, still "extraordinary," despite the removal of a great shining light, and may repair their loss. If they shall put up a man of capacity and character, who will stand fairly and squarely upon their Louisville platform, they can and will elect him. PONTIAC.

Utah Affairs.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLACK—THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS FURTHER STATED.

From the Constitution, June 2.

The following letter from the Attorney-General to the District Attorney for Utah explains still further the views of the Administration on the subject of the judicial proceedings in that Territory. The great error of the Judges (or some of them at least) seems to have consisted in a belief that they were to be *prosecutors*, and not unprejudiced magistrates, to decide between the accusers and the accused. The President's view is altogether different. In his eyes a Judge is to be as impartial as possible—and to weigh the evidence in scales as even as the nature of things will admit. That Judge forgets the duties of his office who rails at a party before he hears him, and it looks like something worse than forgetfulness when he pronounces a whole community guilty of high crimes without waiting for a regular trial.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S prudence and justice in this affair cannot be too much commended. He has shown no harshness to any of the erring officers, but has done what was necessary to secure the impartial administration of justice by such admonitions as will keep the Judges within their own sphere, and at the same time quicken the diligence of the District-Attorney and Marshal. A proper conformity to these views is especially necessary in Utah, if it be true that many high crimes have been committed there which call for severe punishment. If the judiciary should ever aim at the virtue and the wisdom which win public respect, it is in those place wheres its intervention is most needed and oftenest called for.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 17, 1859.

SIR: Your letters of March 24 and April 8, addressed to me, have been received. The grave importance of the facts contained in them, and in other communications from Utah by the same mail, required that the whole correspondence of the several departments with the officers of the Territory should be laid before the President. He has carefully considered the subject, and his opinion will be found expressed in a letter from me to the two associate Justices of the Territory, a copy of which I send you

You are clothed with the authority of a public accuser for the Territory. It is your duty to commence and carry on all public prosecutions with such aid and assistance as you see proper to call in. On proper occasions, and in a proper and respectful manner, you must oppose every effort which any judge may make to usurp your functions. Do not allow your rights to remain unasserted. If the judges will confine themselves to the simple and plain duty imposed upon them by law of hearing and deciding the cases that are brought before them, I am sure that the business of the Territory will get along very well. This must be impressed upon their minds, if possible, for if they will insist upon doing the duties of prosecuting attorney and marshal as well as their own, everything will be thrown into confusion, and the peace of the Territory may be destroyed at any moment.

But your duty must be performed with energy and impartiality. Every crime that is committed, no matter by whom, should be exposed and punished. I need not say that you are to make no distinction between Gentile and Mormon, or between Indian and white man. You will prosecute the rich and the poor, the influential and the humble, with equal vigor, and thus entitle yourself to the confidence of all.

It is only by these general remarks that I can express the views of the President with reference to your office; for at this distance it is impossible to give you detailed instructions. But there is one subject to which I would call special attention. It appears that a company of emigrants from Arkansas to California was attacked at the Mountain Meadows, three hundred miles south of Salt Lake, and one hundred and nineteen cruelly murdered, none being spared except some children, all of whom were under seven years of age. This crime, by whomsoever committed, was one of the most atrocious that has ever blackened the character of the human race. The Mormons blame it upon the Indians, and the accusation receives some color from the fact that all the children who survived the massacre were found in the possession of Indians. Others, and among them a Judge of the Territory, declare their unhesitating belief that the Mormons themselves committed this foul murder. All the circumstances seem, from the correspondence, to be enveloped in mystery. In your letter the manner of the murder is described—showing that the emigrants were attacked within a corral which they had formed for defence, that they agreed to surrender their arms upon the promise that their lives should be spared, and after doing so were all of them treacherously butchered. Why does the information stop there? If that much be known, how is that we know no more? Who were the parties that received this surrender, and now is it proved? Cannot the superintendent of Indian affairs, or some one connected with that Department of the public service trace back the children from the Indians in whose possession they were found to the corral where their parents were slain? It is said that some of the Mormon inhabitants of Utah have property of the emigrants in their possession. If this be true, will it not furnish a thread which, properly followed, would lead back to the scene of the crime?

These are mere suggestions, which are intended to show the interest of the Government in the subject, rather than to instruct you in the performance of your duty. It is, however, confidently expected of you that you will intermit no watch, nor let any opportunity escape you of learning all that can be known upon this subject. If you shall be under the necessity of employing agents, such reasonable expense as you may be put to on that account will be paid.

Your conduct at Provo seems, from all accounts of it, to have been perfectly proper, and is fully approved by the President. Your refusal on a former occasion to violate the promise of pardon contained in the President's proclamation was equally praiseworthy and correct.

I AM, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. S. BLACK.

ALEX. WILSON, Esq., United States District-Attorney, Utah Territory.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

CAMP FLOYD, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

The continued absence of the paymaster has caused a pressure in the money market, never before experienced in any country, and were it not in the hopes of his arrival at no distant day, I do not know what would become of us. In the entire camp $1,000 in coin could not be procured, even at 25 per cent. Government vouchers are plenty, but are of no avail, being in sums too large for general circulation at par, and holders not relishing the idea of paying 20 or 25 per cent. for coin.

Capt. SIMPSON'S topographical engineers left here on Monday last for Carson Valley, for the purpose of exploring a route. They will be absent some three months. He employed Mr. REESE, a Mormon Bishop, as guide. The escort that left this post a short time ago, after Maj. PRINCE, also went under the guidance of a Mormon. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Gentile citizens here, against Capt. TURNLEY, A. Q. M., for giving employment to Mormons when, at the same time large numbers of discharged teamsters (Gentiles) are actually suffering for want of food. The conduct of RUSSELL, MAJORS, and WADDALL has been most outrageous in discharging teamsters here, cheating them out of their hard-earned pay when possible.

On Monday, a party started for Cave Valley, about forty miles from this post, where, report says, gold has been found in great abundance. Should this prove to be the case, numbers of Californians will come here.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH has gone south to Mountain Meadows, for the purpose of procuring evidence in that terrible and stupendous massacre.

Breach of Promise Case in St. Louis—Damages $100,000.

A telegram from St. Louis, published yesterday, announced the rendition of a verdict of $100,000 against one HENRY SHAW, of that city, at the suit of MISS EFFIE CARZTANG, in an action of breach of promise of marriage. The St. Louis papers publish voluminous reports of the evidence. It appears that the defendant, HENRY SHAW, is sixty years of age, and very wealthy. The plaintiff is a spinster of 30 years, who, aided by her two sisters, one of them a widow, kept a boarding-house. Mr. SHAW seems to have paid particular attention to plaintiff, whose name is "EFFIE," brought her flowers, brought his carriage to her door, had her out to ride with him, and in different ways made himself and the lady the town-talk. Plaintiff charges that he solemnly promised to marry her, yet went off and left her. To revenge herself for this slight, she sued Mr. SHAW for breach of promise, laying her damages at the moderate amount of $100,000. According to the telegraphic dispatch, the gallant Western jury has rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed. Of course, an appeal will be taken.

The lady's antecedents are fully set forth in the following testimony, given by one JOHN MUDIE, from which it appears that Miss CARZTANG is a native of New York, and that her father was a Methodist minister, who officiated in this City and in Brooklyn:

John Mudie, sworn—I have known plaintiff since childhood; she was born and raised in New-York City; her father was a preacher; he lived both in New-York and Brooklyn; his name was Gideon Carztang; he was pretty well advanced in life when he died; he was a Methodist preacher; I have heard him preach frequently; I knew his wife, the mother of Miss Effie; she died in 1848, while on a visit to Philadelphia; plaintiff was in her father's house in New York; it was over a year afterwards that her father died; he went South with his daughter to reclaim his health; Miss Effie went to take care of him; he returned to New-York, and died shortly afterwards; plaintiff was living with her aunt in Charleston; I think from Charleston she came back to New-York; Miss Effie and her sister then went to Cincinnati; her father left her property; he was very well off; while they were in Cincinnati I wrote them that the church grounds were about to be sold, and I did not want her father's remains desecrated, and that she had better come on and have them removed; Miss Effie came on and had it done; they were living in Cincinnati, or near there, with their aunt; she was a Mrs. Seaman; she is now in this city ill and in bed, unable to come out; first saw her on the 31 day of March; I called on her here the evening of my arrival; her deportment as a girl and young woman is virtuous, chaste and proper; as a prudent and discreet girl, her character was good; she has an aunt living in Charleston; Miss Effie lived with her there; knew John B. Seaman; he was a first-rate man; she lived with him in his house in Charleston; knew John P. Seaman's mother in New-York City; after the death of John P. Seaman I don't recollect where she went to; he died the same year her father died; his mother is the Mrs. Seaman who is in this city now sick.

Cross-examined—I was a member of the Methodist Church and I knew Mr. Carztang; I knew Mr. Carztang since 1834; he preached in New-York and Brooklyn; I knew him some three or four years as a Methodist preacher in New-York; in Brooklyn, also some five or six years; he was a local preacher; local preachers don't itinerate; John P. Seaman was a cutter; Miss Effie did not know I was coming to St. Louis at all. John P. Seaman has a son living at No. 123 North Fifth street, St. Louis; the husband of Miss Effie's sister is David Seaman; he is at Long Island; I am here on business, intending to reside in Missouri; I am a book-keeper; the estate of the Rev. Mr. Carztang consisted in real estate and cash; I never asked him; I judge he was a man of considerable property; he lived well and brought up family up well and comfortably; his house was always full; Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. Osborn are the same person; she married Mr. Seaman first; Mr. Osborn is dead; it is natural for us to call her aunt Seaman, and I suppose she calls herself Mrs. Seaman because of that.

LAW REPORTS.

SLAVES.

Another Supreme Court Decision.

SLAVES ARE SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

In the *Times*, of Tuesday last, appeared a notice of the case of a slave woman AMY, indicted for robbing the U. S. Mail, and the argument of JOHN HOWARD, Esq., for the defence, or in behalf of AMY'S master. The case was brought up on a motion to set aside the verdict of guilty, which had been found against her, and which would consign her to the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia for a term of not less than two nor more than ten years—the plea being that she was a *Slave*. The Chief Justice gave his opinion yesterday, denying the motion as follows:

The United States vs. *Amy.*—Before the U. S. Circuit Court, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

The prisoner in this case was indicted for stealing and taking a letter from the Post-office, containing articles of value particularly described in the indictment. It appeared in evidence in the trial that she was, at the time the offense was committed, and at the time of the trial, a Slave; and her counsel thereupon prayed the direction of the Court to the Jury, that the prisoner was not embraced in the description of persons to which the law in question applied, and upon whom it intends to inflict punishment.

The motion was overruled by the Court, and the prisoner under its direction was found guilty by the jury as charged in the indictment.

And a motion is now made to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, upon the ground that the instruction asked for ought to have been given, and that the Court erred in refusing it.

The act of March 3, 1825, sec. 22, under which the prisoner is indited, provides, that if any *person* shall steal or take a letter from the mail or any post office, the offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned for not less than two nor more than ten years.

It has been argued in support of the motion that a slave, in the eye of the law, is regarded as property. And as the act of Congress speaks only of *persons*, without any reference to the property of the master, and makes no provision to compensate him for its loss, it was not intended and does not operate upon slaves.

It is true that the slave is the property of the master—and his right of property is recognized and secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. And it is equally true that he is not a citizen, and would not be embraced in a law operating only upon that class of persons. Yet he is a *person*, and is always spoken of and described as such in the State papers and public acts of the United States.

Thus the two clauses in the Constitution which point particularly to property in slaves, and sanction its acquisition and provide for its protection, both speak of them as *persons*, without any other or further word or description.

The clause which authorized their importation, declares that, "That the migration or importation of *such persons* as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

And the clause intended to protect the right of property in the master, provides "That *no person* held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due."

And the third clause of the second section of the first article, which apportions the representation in Congress, among the several States, describes them by the same word; and provides that "representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all *other persons*." And under this description slaves have always been enumerated in the census. And the slaveholding States represented in Congress according to their numbers in the proportion specified. And no one has ever questioned the right of the slaveholding States to this representation, or doubted the meaning of the words *all other persons*.

It is evident, therefore, that the word persons is used in the Constitution to describe slaves as well as freemen. And a Court of justice would not be justified in refusing to give the same word the same construction, when it is used in an act of Congress unless there was something in the object and policy of the law, or in the provisions with which the word was associated, which manifestly indicated that it was used in a different and narrower sense, and intended to be confined to persons who were free.

There is certainly nothing in the object and policy of the law in question from which it can be inferred that slaves were not intended to be punished for the offences therein enumerated. The offences were as likely to be committed by slaves as by freemen—and the mischief equally great whether committed by the one or the other. And, if a slave is not within the law, it would be in the power of the evil-disposed to train and tutor him for these depredations on the mails and post-offices; and, as the slave could not be a witness, the culprit who was the real instigator of the crime would not be brought to punishment. And, if the slave himself is not within the law, the crime might be committed daily and with perfect impunity; and all of the safeguards which Congress intended to provide for the protection of its mails and post-offices would be of no value. Such a construction would defeat the whole evident object and policy of the law, and would rather tempt to the commission of those offences by the certainty of impunity, than to prevent them by the fear of punishment.

In expounding this law, we must not lose sight of the two-fold character which belongs to the slave. He is a *person* and also *property*. As property, the rights of the owner are entitled to the protection of the law. As a person, he is bound to obey the law, and may like any other person be punished if he offends against it. And he may be embraced in the provisions of the law, either by the description of property, or as a person, according to the subject matter upon which Congress or a State is legislating.

It is true that some of the offences created by this act of Congress subjects the party to both fine and imprisonment. And it is evident that the incapacity and disabilities of a slave were not in the mind and contemplation of Congress when it inflicted pecuniary punishment; for he can have no property, and is also incapable of making a contract, and consequently could not borrow the amount of the fine; and a small fine, which could be but a slight punishment to another, would in effect, in his case, be imprisonment for life, if the Court adopted the usual course of committing the party until the fine was paid. And we think it must be admitted that in imposing those pecuniary penalties, Congress could not have intended to embrace persons who were slaves; and we greatly doubt whether a Court of Justice could lawfully imprison a party for not doing an act which, by the law of his condition, it was impossible for him to perform. And to imprison him to compel the master to pay the fine, would be equally objectionable, as that would be punishing an innocent man for the crime of another.

The case before us, however, does not involve this question, and we must not be understood as expressing a decided opinion upon it. The offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty, is punished by the law by imprisonment only—and that punishment is, without doubt, looked to with as much apprehension and fear, and felt as severely by the slave as it is by the freeman.

But although the difficulty above mentioned will arise in passing the sentence of the law where both fine and imprisonment are imposed, yet that circumstance will not justify the Court in departing from the sense and meaning in which the word *persons* is used in the Constitution, especially when it is obvious that the whole object and purpose of this act of Congress would be defeated, if the word *person*, as used in it was held not to embrace a person who was a slave.

Nor do we doubt the authority of Congress to pass this law. It is true that no compensation is provided for the master for the loss of service during the period of imprisonment. But the clause in the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, cannot, upon any fair interpretation, apply to the case of a slave who is punished in his own person for an offence committed by him—although the punishment may incidentally effect the property of another to whom he belongs. The clause obviously applies to cases where private property is taken to be used as property for the benefit of the Government, and not to cases where crimes are punished by law. And if, in one of these contingencies which sometimes arise in time of war, a slave is pressed by the proper authority into the public service in order to be employed as a laborer or teamster, or in any other manner, this clause of the Constitution undoubtedly makes it the duty of Congress to compensate the master for the loss he sustains. In such cases, and in all other cases where the slave is taken and used as property for the benefit of the Government, the Government acts directly and conscientiously upon the master's right of property without any reference to the personal rights or personal duties of the slave towards the Government. It deals with him as property only, and not as a person—and as it takes property to be used for the public emolument, it must pay for it.

But punishment for crime stands upon very different principles. A person, whether free or slave is not taken for public use when he is punished for an offence against the law. The public, in such cases, acts in self-defence, to preserve its own existence, and protect its members in their rights of person and rights of property. And the loss which the master sustains in his property is incidental, and necessarily arises from its two-fold character—since the slave as a person may commit offences which society has a right to punish for its own safety—although the punishment may render the property of the master of little or no value. But this hazard is unavoidably and inseparably associated with this description of property; and it can furnish no reason why a slave, like any other person, should not be punished by the United States for offences against its laws, passed within the scope of its delegated authority.

It is not for the Court to say whether the Government is or is not bound, in justice, to compensate the master for the loss of service during the time the slave shall be imprisoned. The question does not depend upon any provision in the Constitution, nor has it been provided for by any act of Congress. And as the matter now stands, it is a question for the decision of the political department of the Government, and not for the judicial; and consequently is one upon which this Court forbear to express an opinion. It would seem, from the statement in the argument at the bar, that in different slave-holding States different opinions upon the subject have been adopted and acted upon by the constituted authorities.

In maintaining the power of the United States to pass this law, it is, however, proper to say, that as these letters, with the money in them, were stolen in Virginia, the party might undoubtedly have been punished in the State tribunals, according to the laws of the State, without any reference to the Post office or the act of Congress. Because, from the nature of our Government, the same act may be an offence against the laws of the United States, and also of a State, and be punishable in both. This was considered and decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of FOX vs. The State of Ohio. (5 How., 433.) and in the case of The United States vs. Peter Marigold, (8 How., 560,) and punishment in one sovereignty is no bar to his punishment in the other. Yet, in all civilized countries, it is recognized as a fundamental principle of justice that a man ought not to be punished twice for the same offence. And if this party had been punished for the larceny in a State tribunal, the Court would have felt it to be its duty to suspend sentence, and to represent the facts to the President to give him an opportunity of ordering a *nolle prosequi*, or granting a pardon. But there does not appear to have been any proceeding in the State tribunals, or under the State laws, to punish the offence. And as the prisoner has been proceeded against according to the laws of the United States, and found guilty by a jury selected and impannelled according to the act of Congress, we see no ground for setting aside the verdict or suspending the sentence.

And the motion is therefore overruled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

BRONZE STATUARY—CLOCKS.

The United States vs. *Four Cases marked B. B. & Co., containing clocks, &c.*—This was an action to forfeit goods for an alleged violation of the Revenue laws. The goods were imported from Paris by Ball, Black & Co., by the steamship *Ætna* in March last. The cases contained some clocks and some bronze statuary, which, though separate from the clocks, was fitted to be placed on the tops of the clocks. The Tariff act of 1857 allows the entry of all statues, statuary and busts of marble, bronze, &c., free of duty, but imposes a duty of 24 per cent. on all "clocks and parts of clocks." Some of this statuary, fitted for the clocks and having tickets bearing the same number as the clocks, were entered as free of duty. The Custom-house appraisers claimed that they should have been entered as part of clocks, that the invoice was forfeited by reason of this false and fraudulent entry.

The claimants produced witnesses, who testified that the articles in question were known as bronze statuary in the trade; they also gave evidence that they had always paid duty upon statuary intended for clocks, and directed their broker to enter them as dutiable, and that his entry of these goods as free was by some mistake, owing to haste in making the entry.

The jury, on this evidence, brought in a sealed verdict this morning against the United States, and in favor of the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dwight; For claimants, Mr. Ridgway.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Norman A. Freeman vs. *Seth M. Harris.*—This was a motion to discharge defendant from arrest; the action being for a libel. This morning Justice SUTHERLAND denied the motion, but without costs and without prejudice to the right of defendant to make such motion as he shall be advised, for a speedy trial at Circuit.

Theodore W. Bayaud, et al., vs. *Jerome B. Fellows.*—The facts in this case are that, about the 14th day of September, 1857, the plaintiffs transferred to the defendant, at the Custom-house of this port, five hundred quarter casks of liquor, called "Burgundy Port Wine," which was then stored in the bonded warehouse kept by M. S. Driggs & Co., and was liable to duties; and on the same day they delivered to the defendant the warehouse receipts of M. S Driggs & Co., with the plaintiffs' order or indorsement, directing them to deliver the liquor to the defendant. On the next day this order was presented to M. S. Driggs & Co., and accepted by them in a written agreement to deliver the goods only to the defendant. That about the same day the plaintiffs delivered to the defendant a written bill of sale, dated September 14, 1857, signed by themselves, saying that J. B. Fellows *bought* of Theodore Bayaud & Co 498 casks of wine, called Burgundy Port, at 40 cents per gallon, (subject to duties,) amounting to $7,289 60, for which payment was acknowledged.

Some of this wine was afterwards surrendered, amounting in value to $3,000, and the remainder is now in custody of the defendant, who claims that he is the real owner, by virtue of the bill of sale referred to, which is contested by the plaintiffs, they alleging that the bill of sale was merely a pledge, and not a sale, and that the defendant was aware of the fact, and has never paid the value of the liquor.

The case was tried in December of 1857 and judgment given for the plaintiffs; whereupon, in April, 1858, a motion was made before Judge SUTHERLAND for an injunction and receiver. The motion was granted and the injunction ordered. Appeal was taken to the General Term and in October a decision was rendered reversing the order granting a receiver, Judge SUTHERLAND concurring. Motion is now again made before Judge SUTHERLAND, for a receiver, on the grounds that the General Term made the decision upon matters not argued, and upon allegations of conversations not stated in the former papers in the case. The argument is still pending.

Mr. LeRoque for plaintiffs; and R. Busteed for defendants.

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CASE.

The motion of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company to stay proceedings in several actions commenced against the Company by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dennistoun Wood & Co., until the trial of the main action brought by

stands Nos. 358 and 360; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 660 and 446; Mrs. CROWEN, stand No. 150; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CANNON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 7 bbls. Ashes; 3,650 bbls. Flour; 232 bbls. Corn Meal; 538 bushels Wheat; 300 bushels Oats; 156 pkgs. Provisions, and 606 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 90 bbls. Pots, at $5 50, and small lots of Pearls, at $5 75 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 mats Java, at 14¼c.; 300 bags Costa Rica and 60 bags Jamaica, on private terms; also, small lots of St. Domingo, at 9¾c.@ 9¾c. ℔ lb.

COCOA—Sales 100 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Is in slack demand, at drooping prices. Sales have been confined to 350 bales, at yesterday's rates.

FISH—The principal kinds have been very lightly dealt in, at prices within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually dull, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Though most holders have been disposed to make concessions to buyers, these have been reluctant to purchase freely. Prices have declined 5@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been confined to 4,000 bbls.

Ground Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 90@$5 25
Rejected Superfine State	5 30@ 6 40
Standard Superfine State	6 50@ 6 70
Extra State	6 90@ 7 20
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 45@ 6 70
Fancy Western	6 75@ —
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 20@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 55@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 20
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 80@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 90@10 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and languid. Sales have been reported of only 1,550 obls., in lots, at $7 45@$7 75 for mixed brands, and $7 80@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $4@$5 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey; and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet. Holders are reluctant to reduce their prices to suit the views of the principal purchasers. Hence the very limited transactions to-day, not exceeding 5,000 bushels, including good red Western, (Winter,) at $1 75; poor to good Milwaukee Club, at 92@$1 35; strictly prime white Southern, at $2; and good to prime red do., at $1 62@$1 86 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy, low and declining; sales have been reported of 16,000 bush., at 89¾c.@91¾c. for ord. to good round yellow; 86c.@92c. for ordinary to good yellow Jersey and Southern; 89c.@92c. for poor to good white Southern; and 88c.@90c. chiefly 88c., for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is in moderate request at former rates; sales to-day 4,300 bushels at 98c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet and languid; sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels Old State at 65c. ℔ bushel; sales were also reported of 2,500 bushels Malt on private terms. Oats are less sought after, and are a shade easier—Canadian, 56c.@57½c.; Western, 55c.@57c.; State 52c.@54c. ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CURTIS notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour was more active during the early part of the week at an advanced price of 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Within the past two or three days, however, and since the receipt of the foreign news by the *America*, there has been less animation, and a part of the advance obtained previously has been lost. The demand has been confined mainly to the local and Eastern trade, speculators having manifested little or no disposition to operate. Yesterday's transactions were limited, and the market quite dull at a further decline. Southern Flour has been somewhat inactive and prices unchanged. The market for Wheat has exhibited no material change, the quietness referred to in our last report has characterized the business of the present week, and prices generally have been essentially unaltered. In order to sell freely, holders would be obliged to reduce their asking prices materially. The demand has been mostly from millers, and from the Eastern and interior trade, who have been buying only to supply their immediate wants. The transactions yesterday were to a very limited extent, the market closing quiet and nominal. The receipts of Corn have been liberal, and prices have declined. There has been a fair demand from the Eastern trade, with some little speculative inquiry."

HAY—Sales 2,100 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market is dull. The heavy receipts have had a tendency to check operations, and to effect sales prices would have to be reduced. The trade have well supplied themselves, and will not operate unless at much lower rates. The stock is large and accumulating. The principal sales have been: 8,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, at 26¾@ 27c.; 1,350 Chagres, 23c., 6 mos.; 1,000 Texas, 19c., do.; 1,000 Payta, 20c., do.; 800 Savanilla, 17½c., do.; 500 Orinoco, 24c., do.

IRON—The transactions have been moderate at essentially unchanged prices.

LEATHER—The stock of Sole is small and poorly assorted; prime middle and light weights, especially, are scarce. Prices are firm, and favor sellers. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	63,800	6,600
Sales, sides	66,400	8,100
Stock at the close	45,900	2,700

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, small lots of New-Orleans at 42c.@44c.; 30 hhds. and 80 bbls. Porto Rico on private terms; 50 hhds. and 80 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 40c.; and 27 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 24c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 750 bbls., in lots, at 47c. for Merchantable, and 47½c. for Shipping, to arrive; also, 49c.@ 49¾c. for Merchantable and Shipping, here. Tar is inactive, yet steady. Resin, especially common, is in lively request at buoyant prices. Included in the reported sales were 4,700 bbls. Common, chiefly to arrive, at $1 75@$1 80, mainly at $1 79, ℔ 310 lbs.; also, 1,100 bbls. Medium and Fine, in lots, at proportionate rates.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed have been rather more sought after at previous figures. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and lower; sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@ $16 87 for Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for Clear; $14 75 for Prime, here; and $15 for Prime, deliverable within 60 days, and buyer's option, to July. Cut Meats continue plenty and heavy, including Hams at 8¾c.@9c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in less demand at languid rates. Sales, to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c. @12c. ℔ lb. Beef is plenty and declining. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$16 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter in request at 16c.@20c. for New State; 15c.@18c. for New Ohio ℔ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 4c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 180 tcs., in lots, at $4@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been actively sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 290 hhds. Cuba, nearly all at 5¾c.@6¼c.; 185 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c.@6¼c.; and (reported) an invoice of Brazil, on terms not ascertained.

TEAS.—The public sale to-day was spiritless and unsatisfactory, especially for blacks, most of which were withdrawn. The lots sold included, Hyson, 33c., Young Hyson, 27c.@55c.; Hyson Twankay, 24c. @32½c.; Twankay, 23¾c.@25½c.; Hyson Skin, 25c. @26c.; Gunpowder, 32½c.@40c.; Imperial, 30½c.@ 31c.; Pekoe, 42c.; and Oolong, 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in, sales, since Monday last, having been confined to 36 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@11c.; 154 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.@ 28c.; with 119 bales Havana, and 78 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 190 bbls., in lots, at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton at ½c. ℔ lb.; 300 tierces Beef and 100 boxes Bacon on private terms; 100 hhds. Shoulders at 7s. 6d.; and 500 boxes cheese, by steamer, at 30s. For London, a British brig, with Naval Stores, on private terms. For Bordeaux, a vessel with heavy pipe staves, on terms not ascertained. For Liverpool, a ship from St. Johns, with Deals at £3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSLER'S, No. 77 Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, | DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, | FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.
This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer, JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 166 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make it very hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 220 Pearl st., up stairs.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting will be held on MONDAY, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 62 Lispenard-st. Punctual attendance is requested. By order A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WM. COARLES, Adjutant.

DRY GOODS.
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES, and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 86 and 88 Chambers-st., New-York.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Consisting, in part,
OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
COUNTERPANES.
Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Suisse, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piquas.
Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

CLOTH MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS, LACE CLOAKS.
Full assortment of the above
At greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Just received Stripe Traveling Dusters, $2 50 each.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
Black Plaid and Plain Black Pineapple DRESSES for $5 and upward.
Gay mode and all colors of plain PINEAPPLE CLOTH.
Plaid, striped, and flounced PINEAPPLE DRESSES, white and of the richest colors.
DRESS BONNETS of the same material.
BUTTONS by the yard; also SUN BONNETS of the same.
The INDIA PINEAPPLE GOODS are superior to any other material in use for Summer wear.
Also, INDIA FANCY ARTICLES and DRY GOODS, in varieties differing from any heretofore offered in this country,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 651 Broadway.
N. B.—SALESMAN wanted.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c.
Shirts and Collars made to order, (hand work,) sure fit or no sale.
Entrance through Genin's hat store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
SUMMER CLOTHING
At GENIN'S BAZAAR.
CHILDREN'S PALMETTOES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
with Ladies' and Infants' Under Clothing in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ATTENTION, LADIES!! SOMETHING NEW.
LA ZEPHYR BLOOMER,
A LIGHT, TASTEFUL
AND PROTECTIVE HAT,
For the country and sea-side.
It affords more protection than the broad brimmed, heavy flats, usually worn during the Summer season, and is much less cumbersome and inconvient.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SILK ROBES REDUCED TO $16 50.
BLACK SILKS, White Edge,
Rich Dress Silks,
Stella Shawls,
Barèges, Lawns, Organdies, and
Handsome Dress Goods,
At Very Low Prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.,
Corner of Forsyth-st.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
GREAT REDUCTION.
5,000 FRENCH PARASOLS
50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.
June being the last month of the season, we are determined to sell the goods at a fearful sacrifice. The whole must and will be cleared out before the 1st of July.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR.
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS,
SANDALS, TOILET SLIPPERS,
All seasonable and elegant, for ladies' misses', boy's and infants, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.
We will offer, on this day, the greatest bargains ever offered to the public.
FRENCH PARASOLS AT $3, USUAL PRICE, $8.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES, just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—400 DOZEN Ladies', 300 dozen Misses' and Children's Skirts, assorted sizes and qualities, at FOSTER & CO.'S Broadway Skirt Depôt, No. 479 Broadway. Children's Skirts 2s. each; Misses', from 3s. to 6s.; Ladies' 8 spring Skirts, 5s. each; 11 springs, 7s.; and 12 springs, $1; first quality steel springs, *one shilling* a spring each. By the dozen to dealers proportionably low. All our skirts are warranted well made. Don't forget the No., 439, the cheapest place to get outfits of skirts in the City.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3 ply Carpets	56c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now offering great bargains in Barnsley linens, table damasks, napkins, sheeting and shirting linen. Also, a large assortment of white goods, jaconets, Swiss mull, figured, plaid and striped muslin from auction.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS WOVEN AND WITH PATENT fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 80; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $6 dozen; 12 springs, $11; and 14 springs for $14 dozen. Old skirts made over.
Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 6 cases 4-4 French Prints at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 9d. A most decided bargain.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 10 cases small Brilliants. Splendid goods at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.

MILLINERY.
361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
Tucker's imported Flowers, Feathers,
and Toilet Favorites are as usual full
of attractive interest.

THE LADIES
OF NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, and all the towns and villages within one day's journey to New-York, are hereby notified that we are now selling off an immense stock of
STRAW BONNETS,
including every style, grade and price, to close the season. L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

$25 TO $100 REWARD—FOR THE APPREhension of OTTO HOHBACK, late clerk in the restaurant of the Hotel St. Germain, who absconded on Tuesday morning, May 24, taking with him about $400 cash. Hohback is a German about 22 years old, 5 feet 7½ to 8 inches tall, thin and narrow shouldered, he has a small head, dark straight hair, worn short, large dark eyes, high receding forehead, full lips, and good teeth, and a very short receding chin, fair complexion, and generally very red cheeks. He is very excitable, is troubled with a cough and appears in delicate health. $25 will be paid for his apprehension, or for such information as will lead to it, and $5 per cent. on whatever money is recovered. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be rewarded by the proprietor of the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th av. and 22d-st.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, Dentist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

DENTISTRY.—DR. WAIT & SON, OLD STAND, No. 81 Mellonyal-st., near Bleecker, execute every branch of Dentistry on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine samples and prices. Chloroform safely administered. All operations warranted. References first class.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

PAINTINGS FOR SALE.—AN ORIGINAL PORtrait of DeWitt Clinton, by Ingham, has been copied by Inman for the Clinton family; also, an original Lafayette, by Morse, painted for the Corporation of the City of New-York. Both these paintings from the gallery of the late Hon. Philip Hone. Apply at No. 184 Duane-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN DIvines will preach on SABBATH, June 5, 1859, in Providence Chapel, located on Broadway and 6th-av. Square, between 9th and 10th sts: The Rev. Dr. MANSELLS, of the Dutch R. Church, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; the Rev. B. SHERWOOD, of the M. E. Church, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The Rev. A. A. WOOD, of the Presbyterian Church, will direct his discourse to young men at 7½ o'clock P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Rev. B. PETERS will, TO-MORROW MORNING, give the third Discourse on the Beatitudes. Subject—*Meekness: its Blessings.* By special request he will lecture on the following subjects—*The Character and Location of Heaven; the Character and Location of Hell, and the Character and Nature of the Devil*, the first of which will be considered TO-MORROW EVENING.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, WILL meet corner of 3d av. and 1st-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on 4TH DAY, June 5 to attend Divine Service in a body, at the Presbyterian Church in 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Sermon is prepared expressly for the Veterans, by the Rev. ROBERT THOMPSON, Pastor. Let all attend. Remember the resolution. By order.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj. H. RAYMOND, Col.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. J. D. DURBIN, D. D.; at 3 P. M. Sacramental services. Christian strangers are invited to commune with us. Preaching at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor the Rev. E. L. JAMES. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, IN THE small chapel of Cooper Institute, No. 24, up stairs. Preaching SABBATH, 5th, by Elder D. J. ROBINSON. Subject at 10½ A. M., *The Strife of Nations and fate of Popery*; at 3½ P. M., *Design of Communion on the Lord's Supper, and Social Meeting.* You are invited to attend. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—THE REV. JOHN WADDINGTON, Pastor of the Ancient Church in London, from which many of the Pilgrim Fathers emigrated, will deliver a discourse commemorative of the Martyrs and Exiles of the Puritan movement, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, June 5, at 7½ o'clock.

CARLTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, late of John-st. New-York, will preach in Carlton-av. M. E. Church, of which he is now pastor, on TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Text for the MORNING—*Have Faith in God.* Subject for the EVENING—*Paul Before the Athenians.* Seats free.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, in the Seaman's Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Cherry-st., New-York, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. ALDEN SPEAR, of Nova Scotia; in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. O. L. MCCURDY, of Boston, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. E. W. JACKSON, of Maine.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PECK, Minister, officiating.

CHARLES-STREET U. P. CHURCH.—The Pastor having returned from the first Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, will deliver a discourse on the *Origin, present Condition, and Prospects of said Church*, on TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Services throughout the day at the usual hours.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th-st Baptist Church, one door west of the 6th av., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the EVENING the second lecture in the series on the *Young Men of the Bible* will be delivered. Subject—*Absalom, the Progressive Young Man.*

THE REV. R. G. STRONG, OF FLATBUSH, L. I., will preach at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Court sts., Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, June 5, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, of the Grand-st. (N. Y.) Presbyterian Church, will preach at the same place on that EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER. At the foot of Eighth-st., North River. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the morning, *The Return of Christ to the Father.* In the afternoon—*No more Sea.* Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL CHOIR FESTIVAL OF THE Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th av. and 20th st., will take place TO-MORROW EVENING, Sunday after Ascension, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be made in behalf of the Organ's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City.

ROMANISM.—A SERIES OF LECTURES, ON the corruptions of the Church of Rome, will be delivered (D. V.) in the Mission Hall, No. 685 6th-av., EVERY SABBATH EVENING during the Summer. Opening subject—Sabbath Evening, June 5, (TO-MORROW,) at 7½ o'clock—*The Distinguishing Characteristics of the Apostate Church.* Eminent Divines will, occasionally, take part in the exercises.

RICHARD H. THOMAS, AN APPROVED Minister of the religious Society of Friends, has appointed a meeting for worship, to be held at the meeting-house in Orchard-st., on FIRST-DAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to which Friends, their descendants, and those connected with them, are respectfully invited to attend.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Corner of 28th-st.—the Rev. WM. BANNARD, Pastor. Preaching usual hours, 10½ A. M., &c. Seats provided for strangers. Persons or families wishing to secure permanent seats, can do so by applying to the Sexton. Pew rents $10 to $50 per year.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, NEXT SUNDAY, June 5. MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Religion of the Ancient Egyptians.* EVENING at 7½ o'clock, Subject—*Mental Philosophy as pertaining to the Sciences.*

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—TWENTY-fifth-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for EVENING—*Religion and Common Life.* Baptism will be administered in the MORNING.

THE SECOND YOUNG MEN'S BAPTIST Union Prayer Meeting will be held with the 16th-st. Baptist Church (16th-st., near 8th-av.,) on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8th, at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that every Baptist Church in the City will be largely represented.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn, at the corner of Clermont and Greene avs. The Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, of New-Brunswick, will preach in the Chapel of this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and, in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. DR. MCMENAMY—AND THE friends of a free Bible will proclaim the truth, and renew their protest against all mutter, form and parts of Romish creed, called "Doing penance," in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, services to commence at 10½ o'clock and 8 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF LEXINGTON AND FORSYTH STREETS.—Preaching on next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. J. SANDERSON, and at 7½ in the EVENING by the Rev. Dr. J. L. WILSON.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Mr. HINSDALE preaches TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Sabbath School Meeting every SUNDAY at 8 P. M. Sabbath School Jubilee in Mr. Brevoort's Grove, at Bedford, THURSDAY, June 23.

WHY DID THE WORLD HATE CHRIST?—Will be considered by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Bleecker-st., corner of Downing. Subject for the EVENING—*The Influence of Fear in Religion.* Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION SQUARE.—A discourse will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Character and Destiny of the Two Thieves at the Crucifixion.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

BEHOLD HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS.—Mr. JAMES NEARNAN, an associate of Mr. Samuel S. Snow, will preach in Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. All who love the truth of God are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a special sermon to young converts. Also, at 7½ P. M., the regular monthly discourse to young people.

THE REV. DR. HAGUE WILL PREACH in the Lexington av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject of the EVENING discourse—*A Manly Treatment of the Bible.*

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Sermon in the EVENING to young women. Subject—*Hannah.* Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH LECTURE-ROOM, Brooklyn.—The Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Westminster Church, 1st-place, will conduct the services TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The Rev S. J. BAKER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, June 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion at 3½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st., the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—JOHN WROE (from England, is to preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st.—The Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, the new pastor from Cincinnati, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

CHRISTIAN DISCIPLES' MEETING HOME—No. 283 Fulton-st., (Whitehouse Buildings,) Brooklyn. Services in the above place every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

"MEMORIAL CHURCH."—THE REV. AUGUSTUS FITCH will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. U. TRACY will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS.—Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Elder B. SHERWOOD, and at 3 and 7½ P. M. by Elder FOWLER, of Illinois.

THE BOY PREACHER—A. G. LAWSON, JR., will preach at Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.
A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
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For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Sappo—I Puritani—Somnambula.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—All that Glitters is Not Gold—The Pet of the Petticoats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—His Last Legs—Hamlet—La Bayadere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Money—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Our English Cousin—Robert Macaire—Mary the Trapper.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Actress of Padua—Haunted Hotel—Jack Sheppard.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—La Bienvenue a New-York.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LAYE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Soirees D'Ethiopia.

METROPLITAN CIRCUS—Great Double Ascension.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—Equestrian Games.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived at Boston about noon yesterday, and her mails, forwarded over the New-Haven road, reached this City at midnight. The summary of her news, as received by telegraph from Sackville, and published yesterday morning, embodied briefly all intelligence relative to the actual movements of the belligerent forces in Italy; but we find in our files details of the first importance, which we give this morning in as voluminous a manner as the time will permit.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail, we have received our California correspondence to May 9—four days later. The news is not important. By the previous arrival, we received intelligence of the close of the war in the Mohave country, and that news is confirmed. General Clarke had returned to San Francisco. A severe drouth prevailed in Lower California, and a destructive fire was raging at Mokelumne Hill as the mail was leaving. There is nothing later from other points on the Pacific.

The rules for the management of the new Museum of Comparitive Zoology in Boston have been mutually agreed upon between the State, Harvard College, and the donors to the Institution. The organization is such as to give all the donors a voice in the management. The Board of Trustees consists of 15 members, among whom are the State officers, *ex officio* Prof. Agassiz, Wm. Gray, and President Walker.

Michael O'Brian, an elderly man, who murdered his wife at Cohoes, by kicking and beating her to death, was executed at Albany yesterday. O'Brian was between 50 and 60 years of age. The services of the Catholic Church were read at the gallows, and the execution took place within the jail, before about 300 people. The prisoner died almost without a struggle.

Two murders and an assault are chronicled in our columns this morning. An Irishman named O'Rourke brutally kicked his wife to death last evening in the Eighth Ward. He was arrested. At a sailor boarding-house in Water-street, where a party of low characters had collected for a carouse, one of them was fatally stabbed. The murderer was not arrested. Two women of the town got into a dispute in Water-street last night, when one of them struck the other with a tumbler, and inflicted a probably fatal wound.

A violent thunder storm broke over Albany on Thursday night. One of the buildings belonging to the Central Railroad, and used for the storage of freight, was struck by lightning. The roof was melted and some of the wall destroyed, but owing to the character of the building, no fire occurred, and no other damage of consequence was done. The storm reached this City last evening, and continued, with slight intermission, all night. It was not so violent, however, in its character, though there was considerable thunder and lightning.

In the case of the slave-girl Amy, convicted at Richmond, Va., of robbing the United States Mail, Chief Justice Taney has denied a motion for a reversal of sentence, the plea being that Amy, as a slave, was not amenable to the penalties of the law, and decides that slaves are subject to punishment under the laws of the United States.

The inaugural meeting of the Union Association, under the management of the Union Jockey Club, was commenced at the Eclipse Course, L. I., yesterday. The attendance was not exceedingly large, owing probably to the unsettled weather. Three races were lost and won. In the first, three horses contended, and *Pauline* was the victor: in the second, a handicap, five horses ran one heat of a mile and a half. *Bill Cheatham* won; the English mare *Fleeting Moments* came in behind all the rest, and in the last two horses ran; the first two-mile heat was won by *Bill Dearing*, and before the second heat his competitor, *Robert J. Walker*, was withdrawn.

The movements in Cotton and Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite limited, though prices favor buyers. Pork and Beef were freely dealt in, but at easier rates. Sugars were actively sought after. Coffee, Molasses, and Rice, were quiet. Hides were dull and heavy. Sole Leather was salable and very firm. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine, with Whale and Linseed Oils, were in demand. Tobacco was inactive. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Held to the Question.

The *Staats-Zeitung* is more adroit than candid in its effort to evade an issue upon the Sunday Liquor Traffic. Our comments on the course of two or three German journals taken together, enable one of them to say, "O, *we* didn't mean that; we said so and so;" and thus to escape the imputation of having misled the German public on an important question. We repeat the assertion that the *Staats-Zeitung* has misrepresented the object of the Memorial, and appealed to the prejudices and passions, instead of the good sense of its readers. It characterized a petition which wholly ignores the Temperance question, as such, and in any other connection than Sunday dissipation, as "a Temperance petition"—as "in the interest of temperance principles," which that journal avowedly "combats as prejudice, hypocricy and political capital." It insisted that "whoever puts his name to the petition, subscribes to all those prejudices; and as an immigrant takes the same position in regard to the temperance fanatics in which adopted citizens stand who petition for paragraph 12"—of the Massachusetts Constitution, we suppose.

We pass by the other cavils and sophisms of the *Staats-Zeitung*. It is enough to have shown that the leading organ of German opinion, in this City, has grossly misled its readers, as they now have the means of knowing; for we see that the Memorial has found its way, *as an advertisement*, into the columns of the *Staats-Zeitung*. Would it not have been better to have published it fairly, at the outset, than to have raised an issue the Memorial does not make, and thus to have set the Germans fighting a wind-mill of their own imagination?

Stocks and their Values.

It is quite time that the public, who have a deeper interest after all in the matter than any individuals possibly can have, should take the pains to find out for themselves whether the habits and customs of the Stock Exchange favor or thwart the just appreciation of stock-values by the community at large.

There can be no doubt that for many months past the prevalent tendency of all stock-values in the close market of Wall street has been to depreciation; that with a few exceptions this has been the destiny of all the stocks usually dealt in at the Board of Brokers, and representing an enormous aggregate of property really invested; and involving, therefore, the real interests of great numbers of persons to whom Wall street is but the shadow of a name, or as we may more truly say, the name of a shadow, which has darkened their homes and obscured their future. This fact is in and of itself worth noting and deserves explanation. It may indicate a real and general decline in the intrinsic worth of all corporate securities throughout the country, or at least of all those corporate securities in which the stock-buyers and stock-sellers of New-York habitually deal, or it may not. If one considers the matter from the point of view of the general condition of the United States, it will not be easy to understand why corporate properties alone should be excluded from participation in the general return of prosperity which has followed our recovery from the prostration of 1857. After making all necessary allowance for the mismanagement by fiduciary agents of the interests confided to their keeping, and for the burdens imposed by the financial blunders of the past upon great corporate properties of all kinds, there will still remain the positive and unmanageable fact that a certain sum of values has been invested in enterprises which have more or less vital relations to the great body of our national activity; and the inevitable inference that with the undeniable quickening of that national activity in all its departments, these enterprises ought naturally rather to recover a portion of the vigor they may have lost than to go on losing more. Nothing certainly could be plainer, for instance, than that the railways which link the Atlantic with the West have been subjected to a very questionable policy of management. The simple fact that in the month of April, 1859, the receipts of four great lines, the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio fell in the aggregate more than half a million of dollars short of the aggregate receipts of the same roads during the same month of the year 1858, although the Spring of 1858 was confessedly a less prosperous season than the Spring of 1859, sufficiently illustrates the ruinous effects of the senseless system of competition which has been been maintained between those roads. Yet the depreciation in the quoted values of the stocks of one or another of these roads, as a resort to the statistics of the question would prove, has not been proportioned to the real damage done to the road by this competition. In the case of the Erie Railroad, for example, and even more conspicuously, perhaps, in the case of the New-York Central, this depreciation has been exaggerated beyond all the limits of rational inference. Spasms of depreciation in other stock values have been once and again observed to react suddenly and vehemently upon those particular stocks, as well as upon the whole stock market; and reactions of this kind, at least, cannot be reasonably traced to the legitimate operation of legitimate influences. There is certainly no more natural connection between a fall in the value of Missouri lead mines and a fall in the value of New-York railways, than between a fall in the value of peaches and a fall in the value of potatoes. That both articles happen to be exposed for sale in the same market-place may account for, but cannot justify, their coincident depreciation. The fact, whenever it occurs, tends, if rightly judged, to throw doubt not on the value of the articles affected, but on the capacity or honesty of the dealers.

It is our own belief, founded on a careful consideration of the history of Wall-street throughout the past season, that in the main the characteristic downward tendencies of that season are traceable rather to what may be styled the sympathetic action of the Brokers' Board, than to any external causes whatever. We admit freely and fully the existence of many circumstances which might justly breed caution, and even distrust, in the minds of honest buyers in regard to certain special kinds of stock-values, and to certain special stocks of these kinds. We admit, also, the existence of more influences fitted to excite a general feeling of uncertainty and depression in regard to such values. The cloudy atmosphere of European politics and finances; the bewildering behavior of the great European money-centres, in the presence of events, of which the world of finance can hardly be blamed perhaps for failing fully to comprehend the bearing and the significance; the remembrance of wounds received in the crash of two years ago; the ill-behavior of many boards of direction; the natural disposition to await the development of the national harvests; these have all had their weight in keeping down the buoyant spirit of adventure. But behind and within all these considerations, and making use of them all after its own mind, we cannot avoid recognizing the presence of a persistent spirit of speculative depreciation, which has never relaxed its efforts: which has been instant in season and out of season to exaggerate all rumors of mischief, to make darker all dark oracles, to breathe despondency into the desponding; to interpret all things in the saddest sense. The railway-values of New-York have of course been the favorite machinery of which this spirit has made use to accomplish its designs, but they have not been, nor will they be, its only resort. It was but the other day, that in the money-article of one of our City cotemporaries the following passage occurred, used, of course, with the most perfect unconsciousness, but in that unconscious use, doubly significant of the mental habit of the "Street:" "American Exchange Bank, which was hammered yesterday to 101½ for the purpose of affecting the general market, sold up to 102½."

The unsophisticated reader whose eye may have rested upon this statement must have been slightly puzzled to understand, in the first place, by what process Bank stock could be hammered, and in the second place why the hammering of Bank stock should affect the general market. But the thing is very simple. "Hammering" in the argot of Wall-street is simply the joint assault of a conspiracy of sellers upon a particular stock, for the purpose of producing an impression that there is something "rotten in the State," and that therefore the value of that stock has really declined. Of course, the success of such an operation must depend largely upon the degree in which the real condition of the stock is understood at the Board, or represented in its transactions. Railway properties, by their very vastness and the extent of their stock-list, would be especially liable, in the most flourishing times to such assaults. Great mining companies, for the same reason are continually laid upon the anvil. The stocks of Banks in the City are protected, ordinarily, by the presence and mere pressure of those really interested in them. Yet, as we see in the case just cited, Bank stocks themselves are not always safe. Nothing would be easier, in the event of a great disturbance of our foreign exchanges, of a sudden and vehement drain of gold, or of any other occurrence calculated to shake public confidence, even though it should not really impair the substantial prosperity of the country, than for a resolute combination to "hammer" the Bank stocks of this City as flat as if a depreciated Erie locomotive had crushed them. Of the demoralizing effects of such combinations upon those engaged in them we need hardly speak. A more desperate trade civilized men could hardly take up, involving as it does a perpetual speculation in the misfortunes, losses and calamities of hundreds and thousands of innocent persons. The hideous calling of the wrecker in the olden time, on the wild coasts of Cornwall or of Brittany, was scarcely more inhuman than this. How the law can interfere to arrest its development may be a matter of question. It cannot be a matter of question, however, that the respectable members of the Brokers' Board owe it to themselves to exert all their influence for putting a stop to this traffic in dishonor and distress. Until this shall be done, the public must remember that the quotations of stocks made at the Board of Brokers can in very few cases be accepted as indications either of the present or the prospective state of the values passed upon. It is always in their power to "hammer" the "hammerers" by a little sound discretion and a little independent investigation into the affairs of their own country.

The Press and the Telegraphs.

Our readers must have observed with chagrin that ever since the news from Europe was made more than usually interesting and important by the opening of a great war in Italy, unusual delay has occurred in its transmission from Halifax, whenever it has arrived there by the fortnightly Cunard steamer. To put the matter plainly; for some time past as regularly as the steamer has been signalled, a dispatch like the following has reached us: "The Nova Scotia line being in a league with the speculators, the details of intelligence will be forwarded as soon as a horse express can carry them from Halifax to Sackville." Considering the really tremendous moment to thousands of business men in this country of each week's news from Europe, a delay of six hours even so rarely as once a fortnight, is something more than flesh and blood can be expected quietly to submit to, particularly when we learn that it is intended that this delay shall accrue to the benefit of some one or more particularly favored firms.

The facts of the case are as follows: When the Nova Scotia line was established by the Colonial Government, it entered into a contract to transmit the European news brought by the fortnightly steamer to Halifax to the Associated Press of this City, before any other dispatches were forwarded, at the rate of seventy-five dollars *per* one thousand words.

When the line passed into the hands of the present Company, it immediately, in spite of the protestations and remonstances of the Associated Press, in spite of the tariff previously arranged with the latter, and on which the line at its establishment had mainly relied for support, doubled the rate, and asked the Press to pay one hundred and fifty dollars per thousand words. In other words, the Company, finding that it had a monopoly of the means of transmitting intelligence once a fortnight, which the public was anxious to receive as early as possible, determined to charge what it pleased for the work. The Associated Press was at its mercy, and it showed, in the most unmistakable manner, what were its notions of good faith and fair-dealing.

From this moment, of course, the Associated Press was released from all other obligations than those imposed by law and by common honesty, and it took the earliest opportunity of benefiting both itself and the public by getting the news in another and speedier way. When a knavish storekeeper, with whom one has been dealing for years, takes advantage of your necessity to levy extortions upon you, you do not feel bound to submit to those extortions one minute longer than you can help; and you avail yourself as soon as you can of any other avenue that may offer of supplying your wants. You are doubly impelled to this course, when, as in the case before us, your remonstrances are treated with contemptuous indifference.

The Associated Press accordingly, early in 1858, sent a yacht to Cape Race to intercept the steamers off Cape Race, and telegraph their news on to New-York before they reached Halifax. The public was thus supplied with what it wanted to know a day sooner than if it had to wait for the transmission of the news from Halifax, and the Associated Press was partially delivered from the extortions of the Nova Scotia line. As a consequence of this arrangement, whenever the news yacht secured the news off Cape Race, the Press refused to pay for its subsequent transmission over the wires from Halifax anything more than the ordinary rates charged to everybody else, and this for the simple reason that the news was already well known, fortified by the consideration which, apparently, nobody can appreciate better than the Nova Scotia Company, that they were not obliged to do so.

A furious correspondence, for which we have no room to-day, followed, and finally the Nova Scotia line refused to telegraph any news whatever for the Associated Press in advance of other communications. The Press proposed a compromise, by offering to abandon their exclusive privileges and submit to the operation of the well-known telegraphic rule—"first come, first served." To this most reasonable proposition the Company likewise refused to accede. They insisted that, no matter whether the Halifax steamers' news was stale or not, no matter if it had become, a week before, but a twice-told tale in New-York, the Press should still go through with the expensive farce of paying treble rates for it as "early and exclusive intelligence." The Press, however, this time had the heathen on the hip, and declined going through this performance.

If the Nova Scotia Line had now flown into a fit of honest indignation, and, despairing of extorting anything more out of the Newspapers, had settled down to the humbler and less profitable task of forwarding the dispatches of private individuals in the order of their reception, no one would have seriously blamed it. This, however, was much too straightforward and decent a proceeding for men having exclusive possession of the terminus of forty thousand miles of telegraph. So they deliberately entered into a contract with a certain speculating firm, to which they conceded the right to telegraph war news for their private purposes over the line in advance both of the Press and of everybody else. They thus, with characteristic ingenuity, managed to avenge themselves on the Associated Press, to exasperate and wrong the public, and to promote gambling in the money market.

Happily, the American Telegraph Company has had honor and decency enough not to fall in with this arrangement. This Company conceives that its first duty is due to the public, and that it is bound to see, so far as it can, that the monopoly which the public lines granted it, is not used in the interest of stock-gamblers. It has, accordingly, refused either to buy the speculative contract, as the worthy President of the Nova Scotia line recommended it to do, or to transmit the news for the special benefit of the eminent firm in question, in advance of everybody else. Now, as everything has to come over the American Telegraph wires everything has to wait until the news of the Associated Press has passed over their line.

So the matter stands at present. What the chances are of a return to honest dealing and right reason on the part of the Nova Scotia line, our readers can judge as well as we.

Ungrateful Yankees.

The State of Massachusetts had a claim against the General Government for the services of its militia during the last war with Great Britain, which had been pressed for payment, without success, for more than forty years. During that time all the great men of Massachusetts, who represented that State in the National Councils, had in vain endeavored to get the little account settled. Adams, Webster, Everett, Choate, Winthrop and Cushing had exerted themselves without avail, and even Governor Banks, before he went to Congress, was sent as a special agent to Washington to obtain a settlement of the long-outstanding claim. But even he failed in his mission. All sorts of Galphin claims were settled, but there was a stern determination not to pay Massachusetts a dollar for her military services in the war of 1814. At last, as a last resort, the claim was intrusted to a gentleman named Hanscom, who, being in Washington as a correspondent for certain newspapers, could attend to the business without being put to any extra expense, and the great Commonwealth bargained with him that, if he succeeded in getting the claim settled, they would pay him a reasonable sum; but if he did not succeed he was not to have any pay for his services. He did succeed. By some means or other he obtained a settlement of the claim—something more than a hundred thousand dollars—and the Governor and Council of the State awarded him a commission of five per cent. as a compensation for his services; by no means an extravagant commission for the recovery of a debt which could not have been sold to a speculator for fifty per cent. discount a month before Congress made the appropriation for its payment. Since the money has been paid, and the agent has had his commission awarded him, some of the Boston papers have been complaining loudly of the extravagant commission paid for the recovery of the claim, and one of them makes the absurd objection that the agent employed was not a suitable person to be intrusted with such important business, notwithstanding that he was so successful when so many of his predecessors had so signally failed. Instead of grumbling at the payment of so exceedingly small a commission for the performance of so important a service, the Bostonians ought rather to censure the Governor and Council for not awarding a larger sum for the prompt and efficient services of their agent. Compared with the rewards which our public agents receive for their services, a commission of five per cent. is a very niggardly payment. But then, Boston has not been accustomed to the Lowber-judgment style of business, which makes all the difference.

Liverpool on the War.—In time of war, *canards* are of course in season. How they are generated, whence they come, how they obtain currency, it is not always easy to say, but they meet one at every turn, and at almost every hour of the day. Indeed, if a public journalist should devote himself during a great war exclusively to the duty and pleasure of this sort of duck-shooting, he would have his days and nights fully occupied. One of the largest and wildest *canards* that has flown over us since the outbreak of the present conflict, came to us yesterday from the *America*, in the shape of a story that the passage of the Ticino by the French troops would be regarded as the signal of a general coalition against France, and that "Austrian troops would march direct on Paris." For this enormous absurdity the Liverpool *Post*, a paper of no great prominence even in the provincial Press of Great Britain, is responsible, and it was probably evolved at the last moment for the special benefit of the Western World. A "general coalition" against France, is a thing perhaps to be glibly talked of at Liverpool, but not to be glibly resolved upon at London and Berlin. The idea that Russia would join in any such scheme, or that if she did, England would consent to be her ally, is simply frantic. Before the world shall see "Austrians marching direct on Paris," with an utter contempt, we suppose, of such little obstacles as the Alps, the Swiss, the Rhine, the three hundred thousand men of Marshal Pellissier's army, the camp at Chalons, and the fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg, the world will see a good many other sights not less interesting perhaps, and let us hope much more satisfactory to the well-wishers of mankind.

A Warning to Wealthy Wooers.—A foolish old gentleman of sixty-five, in St. Louis, who first promised to marry a young lady forty years his junior, and then refused to do so, has just been condemned by the Courts of that City to pay over to his Ariadne the sum of $100,000. The case would seem upon the evidence to have been tolerably clear; less fortunate than Theseus, the venerable deceiver was arrested in his flight, and the injured young lady has found a comforter decidedly more respectable than Bacchus. Nothing can be more vivid and energetic than the style in which the victim announced her intentions to the victimizer; she set his conduct before him in its true light in a letter remarkable for its plain, vernacular phraseology, and gallant St. Louis has confirmed her decisive judgment by a judgment not less decisive of its own. The moral of the case may be differently interpreted according to the temperament and taste of the reader. Mr. Ex-Chancellor-of-the-Exchequer Gladstone, who has a passion for looking at everything in three lights, would probably say that it may be held to prove either that one should never live to be sixty-five years old in St. Louis; or that one should never engage himself to a young lady of twenty-five; or that one should never have a hundred thousand dollars to be taken away from him in damages. The latter we think the more important lesson of the three. Had Mr. Shaw not been guilty of having a hundred thousand dollars, his other follies and sins might perhaps have been forgiven him.

The Democracy one and Indivisible.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* professes itself utterly unable, after most painful scrutiny, to descry division in its party, and provides the following infallible recipe, should such a thing by any possibility occur:

"But we have a very simple method of determining the conflict as to candidates, organizations and platforms, and that is to let the Democratic Party settle it by its representatives in Convention, and then all sides abide by the decision."

We do not know why it should—but somehow the above paragraph does—remind us irresistibly of the time when the senior editor of the *Atlas and Argus* was on the Buffalo platform, laboring with energy and success to bring to grief the "candidates, organizations and platforms" which the Democratic Party had "settled," "by its representatives in Convention." We infer that he does not intend to do so again this year. But then others may. They may think their turn has come.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Close of the Mohave War—Results of the Expedition—The Overland Mail Service—Coinage of Silver Dollars at the San Francisco Mint—Shipping.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Francisco, Monday, May 9, 1859.

The steamer *Uncle Sam*, of the Opposition Line, did not arrive here until Saturday last, bringing the passengers who left New-York in the *Northern Light* on the 11th ult. Notwithstanding their long and disagreeable voyage, in second-rate ships, most of the passengers arrived in pretty good health. Mr. John Darling, of Linn County, Oregon, died at sea on the 16th ult., of apoplexy. He was accompanied by his son.

This mail carries the news of the close of the Mohave Indian War. Brigadier-General Clarke and Staff arrived here on Saturday evening in the steamer *Senator*, from Los Angeles, quite satisfied that the object of the Expedition into the Mohave country had been gained. The dispatches from Col. Hoffman, in command, are to the 24th of April. On the previous day six of the Chiefs, with a large number of their people, presented themselves in camp, in obedience to the commands of Col. Hoffman, sent out through Indian runners. Their air and manner were very abject, and it was evident that, invincible as they have ever been against any enemy heretofore met, they were completely awed by the appearance of so large a body of well-armed troops, and evidently were in constant dread of chastisement. After the usual preliminaries had been observed, and the troops disposed so as to completely encircle the camp and prevent escape, Colonel Hoffman proceeded to tell the savages that he had come to punish them for their outrages upon emigrants and their attack upon his own escort in January last, unless they agreed to fulfil rigidly certain terms which he would stipulate. He then demanded that they should make no opposition to the establishing of military posts in, and roads through, their country, and that they should not molest in any way, white travelers among them. As surety for the fulfillment of these conditions, he demanded that one of their number from each band, together with their families, should be given up and go to Fort Yuma, and there be detained as hostages until the General at San Francisco is satisfied that the Mohaves will continue to live in peace with their white brethren. If they refused to select and give up these hostages, the Colonel stated that he would select them himself. He also demanded the surrender of the Chief who led the attack upon his command last January, and three of those engaged in the massacre of the emigrants, to be dealt with as justice might demand.

Six Chiefs at once voluntarily offered themselves as hostages, overjoyed probably at the idea of having a good time at the fort, and plenty to eat, for the poor devils are generally half starved. One of those who thus surrendered acknowledged that he led the attack on Col. Hoffman. They stated, however, that the attack upon the emigrants was made by the Walu-ples, and that only seven Mohaves were engaged in it, all of whom were killed. They gave up three of their own number, however, to go to Fort Yuma; so good a chance was not to be lost by the hungry wretches. The Colonel selected nine hostages in all, one of whom is a principal chief, two are sons of chiefs, and the rest their relatives. The utter abjectness of the Indians in the presence of the troops gives reason to hope that they will be cautious in the future. A military post will be established among them, although the country is almost a perfect desert, and the place selected for the fort by the War Department is stated to be unfit for anything to live in, except beavers. Two Companies of the Sixth Infantry, under Major Armistead, and a detachment of the Third Artillery, under Lieut. Tipton, will constitute the garrison at present. The remaining four Companies of the Sixth were to proceed to San Francisco, *via* San Bernardino, a distance of over 200 miles. Captain Burton's Company of Third Artillery return to Fort Yuma with the hostages.

Quite an effort has been making here during the last ten days to induce correspondents generally to send letters by the overland mail leaving here to-day, for the purpose of practically showing the value of the overland service. It is not improbable, therefore, that this stage will carry a large mail, each missive in which is expected to be a reminder to Congress and the public at large of the importance of fostering this service. There can be no doubt of the importance of these overland routes in affording additional mail facilities between the two sides of the continent; but they have an element of value far higher, in the influence they exert in opening up the country, making good routes for emigrant travel, promoting lines of settlement, and thus binding the States of the Atlantic and of the Pacific more closely together. It would be folly to rely exclusively upon their value as a mail service for the success of the overland routes, for if they were compelled to carry the mail now carried by steamer *via* Panama it would break the lines down inevitably unless Congress would double or treble the appropriations.

The news of the success of Mr. Phelan in the great billiard match was received with great rejoicing here, where the victor has many acquaintances and friends. Mr. Hughes, the agent of Mr. Phelan in California, got up quite a jollification over the news, and a salute was fired in honor of the event.

Mr. James E. Leonard, from New York City, has been carried to the State Asylum for the Insane at Stockton, having been found laboring under decided symptoms of mental aberration. The unfortunate man is a billiard table manufacturer, and arrived here a few days ago as a cabin passenger on board the ship *Palestine* from Melbourne, Australia, bringing with him three tables, which have been taken charge of by Messrs. Stephens & Boker, consignees of the ship, who will dispose of them for his benefit. From papers found upon his person, it appears that he has been a captain in the 69th Regiment of New York State Militia, and a Royal Arch Mason and member of the Zetland Chapter. Members of the fraternity are interesting themselves in his behalf.

Another insane man, named Thomas Manahan, jumped overboard from the steamer while on the way to Stockton, and was lost. I have not learned from whence he came to California, but believe he was an Irishman.

Our branch mint is now turning out large quantities of silver dollars, for use in the China trade. This coin is worth seven and a half cents more than two half dollars, and of course will not enter into circulation in the United States. They are not coined by the mint for circulation; but only for merchants who furnish their own bullion, and who can afford to stand the excess of 7½ per cent. over the regular standard, because they have been compelled to pay 12 per cent. heretofore for Mexican dollars for the China trade, and found it difficult to get them at that.

The "Dashaways" is the name of a new temperance association, somewhat after the order of the "Washingtonians," recently started here by Howard Engine Company. Their pledge of total abstinence only extends to the 15th of June next, but the most if not all of the members intend at that time to make it irrevocable. The members are agitating the establishment of an asylum for the inebriate, and are already carrying on the operations of such an establishment upon a small scale. Among those who took the pledge at their meeting last evening was ex-Governor McDougal, who has been a pretty hard case in the toping line.

At a charter election, held at Los Angeles on the 2d inst., the ticket of the Administration Democracy was defeated. D. Marchessault was elected Mayor, H. N. Alexander, Treasurer; J. H. Lander, Attorney; W. H. Peterson, Assessor.

The ships *James Browne* and *Santa Claus* have arrived from Hong Kong, and the clipper-ship *Sweep-*

[illegible] in 100 days from New-York. On [illegible] weather here is very fine now, and [illegible].

A correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*, writing from Lower California, says:

"According to present appearances, the whole [illegible] about literally to dry up. We have had nothing [illegible] nor the latter rains, and crops of wheat [illegible] will be very short, except where the land is [illegible]. Not half the amount of rain has fallen [illegible] that fell during the same time the past season, and pasturage, except in low lands, is getting already dry and scarce. The season is also very backward and cold. In some of the valleys heavy frosts [illegible] the leaves on the sycamores and other [illegible] Northern here remember [illegible] along the coast, and it is [illegible] of this, than of drought, [illegible] early in the season."

We have just received [illegible] that a serious fire is raging in "Montezuma Hill," a mining town of much importance, but we have as yet no particulars.

The telegraph from Carson's Valley also brings the following painful news:

"We learn from Wm. Ralby, just from Honey Lake, that eight men started out from there a few days ago to prospect for silver, at a place called Rabbit Hole Springs, 80 miles east of Honey Lake. When about 60 miles out they camped, and in the morning, when about starting on their journey, were fired upon by Indians. Peter Lassen, Joseph Kutz, Geo. Lamson, Jesse Moor and a man named Clopper, together with two men whose names were not learned by our informant, were killed. One of the party named Wyatt was out after the horses at the first fire, and, on looking around, saw Lassen fall. Wyatt made his escape, saving only one horse as he retreated. He received a bullet through his clothes. The Indians were supposed to be Shoshones. Twenty men, well armed, had started in pursuit of the Indians from Honey Lake, swearing to give them no quarter."

The discovery of the new diggings at Brockliss Bridge, 18 miles east of Placerville, and close by the road to Genoa, is creating great excitement. There are three ravines of considerable extent known to prospect well. About 200 persons have left to prospect, and we shall know in a day or two the extent of the paying region.

Col. Fremont has brought suit against Sheriff Carper, of Mariposa, for the sum of $25,000, damages sustained through the failure of the Sheriff to put him in possession of the "Josephine vein." The Mariposa *Star* alleges that the writ in question was properly served and the parties placed in peaceable possession, Col. Fremont avowing his satisfaction with the service; but that the restoration did not have the effect anticipated by the parties, as it did not materially interfere with the operation of the Merced Company.

UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.

June Meeting—Eclipse Course.

THREE RACES—PAULINE WINS THE FIRST, BILL CHEATHAM THE HANDICUP, AND BILL DEARING THE THIRD.

The first of the Union Association races, under the direction of the Union Jockey Club, took place yesterday, at the Eclipse Course, Long Island. The unpropitious weather, Wednesday, had caused one postponement, and in the early part of the day, yesterday, it was feared that another would be inevitable. The frown that sat upon the brow of the heavens was reflected from the faces of all who had set their hearts upon attending the June meeting. The heavy rain of the early morning was, to some, conclusive evidence that it was to be a day in no-wise suited to a trial of speed, and a great many, at the outset, gave over their proposed excursion to Long Island; others spent the morning in consulting the weather-wise, or endeavoring to establish some basis for their own prognostications; and not a few, whose hopes for "a pleasant day after all" had risen high at 9½ o'clock, had cold water thrown upon their expectations, and finally resolved not to go to the races when the large drops began to fall at 10. Certainly the Union Jockey Club would have had every excuse for a dull day's sport, if that which was had at the Eclipse Course, yesterday, demanded any. But, in spite of the comparative paucity of the assemblage which gathered there, it was an enjoyable and an enjoyed occasion. The advertised programme was scrupulously carried out, except so far as regarded the withdrawal of some of the less celebrated of the horses, whose owners paid forfeit.

Before 12 o'clock carriages began to arrive, and the earlier of the excursion trains from Brooklyn conveyed many to the course. Within, everything was conducted methodically. Distinctive badges—red, white, blue and yellow—were furnished to the members of the Club, and of the Union Association, to those who held complimentary tickets and those who did not, respectively, and to each class a particular portion of the Grand Stand was allotted. The Sheriff of Queen's County, Mr. Curtis, with a strong detachment of deputies, was charged with enforcing the police arrangements. Their duties on this occasion were not exceedingly arduous; we have not recently seen an assemblage on any race-course in which there were proportionately fewer rowdies, more gentlemen, and withal so many ladies, as witnessed the races yesterday. The officers of the Association promise that good order shall be a feature of their race meetings; on the four-mile day, (next Tuesday,) probably, they will be put to the test. Yesterday, nothing occurred on the course that called for the special interference of the Sheriff and his men. The issue of official cards of the races of the day is an English peculiarity which was inaugurated at the races yesterday. The card gives one all the information with regard to the conditions of the race and the competitors that can be desired. The numbers of the starting horses for each race or heat were displayed on the bulletin board, at the office of the Clerk of the Course, Mr. John Darcis, nearly opposite the Judge's stand, as soon as the riders had weighed, and the result as soon as it was announced by the Judges. All these preliminary arrangements for placing the spectators in their proper places, keeping them there, and informing them beforehand what was to take place, and afterwards what had taken place, were extremely conducive to the comfort of all. The Grand Stand might be a more commodious one and better protected from the rain, if rain on any occasion should suddenly begin to fall; an awning partly shields it from the sun.

The race for the Jamaica Sweepstakes—$100 each, with $300 added by the Association, for three-year-old colts and fillies raised at the North—commenced punctually at 1 o'clock. The resolution of the Association requiring that no horse shall start in any race during the meeting unless his rider is dressed in full jockey costume, as prescribed by the rules of the Union Jockey Club, was strictly enforced in this race and in those that followed. If such a rule were enforced in every race, on every course, spectators would be enabled much more readily to distinguish the competitors from each other, and keep track of them throughout an entire heat.

Three of the six horses originally entered for this race ran—*Pauline*, *Prophet*, and *Comet*. The winner of two out of three heats was to be declared the winner of the race. *Comet* had the call against the field $100 to $80. In the rush for the start, *Prophet* took the lead, and held his own until the quarter-pole was reached; but here *Pauline* passed him, and gradually increasing the distance between them during the rest of the heat, passed the Judge's stand three lengths ahead of him, and as many more in advance of *Comet*. It was not an enthusiastic crowd, and there was no cheering at the result; many pressed forward and declared that they "knew it would be so," and offered to bet on *Pauline*. There were not many takers. The second heat obviated the necessity of a third. *Pauline*, by virtue of her success in the last heat, had the inside at the start, and shot ahead of her competitors, *Comet* followed in fiery career, and *Prophet* was right after them. On the first quarter *Prophet* brushed past his immediate predecessor, and his outstretched neck, a moment after, was almost parallel with *Pauline's* nose. But the filly was not to be beaten; as before she sped rapidly before the horse, and reached the winning-post full half-a dozen lengths in advance. It was declared that *Pauline* had won the first heat in 1:52, and the second in 1:53, and that the victory was hers.

All felt a deeper interest in the Jockey Club handicap which immediately followed than in the race just concluded. The horses that were to take part in it were better known, and the purse to be contended for was a larger one. It was to be a single heat of one mile and a half, for all ages. Each of the eleven horses entered contributed $220, except those which were withdrawn, and these paid $100 forfeit, or $50 if declared by the 15th of May, and $1,000 was added by the Club; the second horse was to receive $300. For these sweepstakes five horses contended—*Slasher*, *Don Juan*, *Bill Cheatham*, *Glencona*, and the English filly, *Fleeting Moments*. *Slasher*, whose reputation is partly built upon his success in four-mile races, is a Virginia horse of celebrated stock, and was the favorite against the field. Before the start $100 to $70 was offered on *Slasher* against *Don Juan*, and the odds were two to one on the former against the field. They were freely taken. Some bet $100 to $80 against *Slasher*. *Don Juan*, a horse who had previously contended with *Slasher*—had beaten him and been beaten by him—had many supporters. *Bill Cheatham*, the Tennessee colt, was not heavily backed; neither was *Glencona*; and few if any risked their money on the English stranger, though previous to the race much interest was manifested with regard to her. The horses started at the half mile pole. After one false start, in which *Don Juan* took the lead, the word was given, and, *Don Juan* again in advance, with *Slasher* right behind him, and after him again the three other horses altogether, the racers came dashing down towards the Judges' stand. When this point was reached the two leading horses were

nearly neck-and-neck; *Don Juan's* nose a whisker's breadth in advance. Thus they continued up the first quarter, but at the quarter-pole *Bill Cheatham* left his two companions galloping behind and placed himself alongside of *Slasher*. *Don Juan* had the inside of the track and *Slasher* was between him and the Tennessee colt. The two last-named horses still neck-and-neck now passed *Don Juan*, and just beyond the half-mile pole *Bill Cheatham* began to take the lead. He came down the last quarter the least bit ahead, and, though the rider of *Slasher*, on the home stretch, was urging him with whip and spur, passed the Judge's stand two lengths ahead of him. *Don Juan* was three or four lengths behind, *Glencoe* still further behind, came in fourth, and *Fleeting Moments* was so evidently last that no one stopped to inquire by how much she was so. The heat was accomplished in 1:45. The result seemed to surprise everyone.

Two horses only contended in the third race, for which three had been entered. It was announced at the last moment that *Two Bits* had been taken sick suddenly, and was withdrawn. It was for a purse of $500, two-mile heats, best two in three. *Bill Dearing*, a horse of the same stock as the winner in the last race, "had the call," $100 to $80; and at the start, *Robert J. Walker* seemed to have few friends. At the word the latter sprang ahead, and led by half a length around the entire course, completing the first mile in 1:54. Hereupon some of the bystanders became excited. One gentleman on the grand stand said he would bet $40 to $100 on *Robert J. Walker*. "I'll take that bet!" cried another. "I'll take it again!" he shouted; "and again!" this time he vociferated. It was agreed on. All this time the horses were at full speed. Till they reached the last quarter, they held the same relative positions; but on the home stretch the struggle took place in earnest. *Bill Dearing*, whose rider had apparently been contented up to this point to lag behind a little, rushed by the bay horse after a short struggle, and reached the winning post half a length in advance. Time, 3:45¼. The conduct of *Robert J. Walker* in this heat won more friends for him than he lost. The horses were blanketed, led back and forth, rubbed down, their noses sponged and prepared for the second heat. The word went forth that it was time to mount. *Bill Dearing* and his rider appeared in front of the Judges' stand, accoutred for the race, but the other horse still had his blankets on. Presently it was announced from the Judges' stand that *Robert J. Walker* was withdrawn. The latter horse, it was asserted, had only been in training three weeks. Considerable disappointment was manifested at this abrupt termination of the race. *Bill Dearing*, at his leisure, cantered around the course and carried off the purse.

The recapitulation is as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

First Day: Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

THE JAMAICA STAKES.

A Sweepstakes of $100 each, h. ft., and $25 only, if declared on or before the 15th of May, with $500 added by the Association, for 3 year old colts and fillies raised at the North; fillies allowed 3 lbs.; mile heats. Six to make a race and three to start, or the added money will not be given. Closed as follows:

1. F. Morris names b. c. *Prophet*, by Imp. *Mercury*, out of *Cassandra*, 90 lbs.—French Grey Jacket and Orange Cap..... 2 2

2. J. & A. Bathgate names ch. c. *Comet*, by Imp. *Trustee*, out of *Ornament* by *Shadow*, 90 lbs.—Purple Jacket or Red and Blue Jacket—Cap same colors.. 3 3

3. Philo C. Bush names ch. f. *Pauline*, by *Star Davis*, dam by *Monmouth Eclipse*, 85 lbs.—Blue and Yellow Sleeves—Cap same..... 1 1

Time—1:54 and 1:57.

SECOND RACE.

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

One mile and a half, for all ages—a sweepstakes of $200 each, h. ft., and $50 only, if declared by the 15th of May; $1,500 added by the Club; the second horse to receive $300. Weights published by the 1st of May. Eight entries, and three to start, or the added money will not be given; any number of horses may be entered and started by the same owner. Closed as follows:

1. Lovell Purdy names imp. b. f. *Fleeting Moments*, by *Bolingbroke*, out of *Queen of Cyprus*, 3 yrs., 72 lbs. Light blue body, white sleeves and red cap..... 5

2. E. B. W. Doswell name b. h. *Slasher*, by *Childe Harold*, out of *Sarah Washington*, 5 yrs., 118 lbs. Blue body, yellow sleeves and blue cap.. 2 2

3. T. G. Bacon names b. c. *Bill Cheatham*, by imp. *Albion*, out of the dam of *Berry*, by imp. *Glencoe*, 4 yrs., 109 lbs. Maxarine blue body and sleeves, scarlet cap..... 1

4. Calvin Green names ch. f. *Glencona*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by imp. *Envoy*, 96 lbs. Scarlet Body and Sleeves, Blue Cap..... 4

5. D. McDaniel names b. h. *Don Juan*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Darkness*, by *Wagner*. 114 lbs. Red and White Stripe Body, Sleeves and Cap..... 3

Time—2:45.

THIRD RACE.

Purse of $500. Weight for age; two-mile heats. Entrance $25.

1. T. G. Bacon names br. h. *Bill Dearing*, 5 years, by imp. *Albion*, dam *Ann Chase*, by imp. *Leviathan*, 114 lbs. Maxarene Blue Body and Sleeves, Scarlet Cap..... 1

2. Calvin Green names b. h. *Robert J. Walker*, 5 years, by *Camden*, dam by *Boston*, 114 lbs. Scarlet Body and Sleeves, Blue Cap..... 2

Time—3:45¼.

The Judges were Ed. Pearsall, Esq., Henry A. Coster, Esq., and Henry K. Toler, Esq.

Soon as the last race inside was concluded, the carriages who expected to return by the cars commenced their trip outside. The Long Island Railroad on this occasion had prepared ample accommodations for all, and none found any difficulty in obtaining seats. The gambling fraternity, who had kept at a respectful distance from the course, were plying their cards by the Railroad track quite successfully just before the race started, when the Sheriff made his appearance and arrested one of them. The rest hid their implements and dispersed with astonishing rapidity. The races were concluded by 3½ o'clock, and all who did not stay on the way reached home much earlier than those who go to the races usually do.

There are some great trotting matches in prospect. The sporting arrangements connected with the turf on Long Island for the year 1859, promise to be exceedingly brilliant. The bay mare *Flora Temple*, owned by Mr. McDonald, and the the bay mare *Princess*, owned by Mr. Teakle, are matched for two mile and three mile heats, for $5,000 each race. These trots will come off soon, and they have created intense excitement among all classes of sporting men in the States. There will probably be more money staked on them than on any trotting match that has taken place this year. Turfmen from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and other cities, and hosts of others, will be present. Mr. Monor's blk. g. *Native American* is matched for $2 500 a side for two two races, one with *Lady Latchfield*, and the other with *Pilot*, each race mile heats, best three in five, in harness, to come off in June. The great stake and purse trot for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, comes off in June, over the Eclipse Course, Long Island. There are four entries for it, *Mountain Boy*, *George Patchen*, *Native American* and *Prince*. The trot for $1,200 over the Fashion Course, Long Island, will take place Thursday, June 9, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There are four entries for this race—b. m. *Lady Woodruff*, s. m. *Miller's Damsel*, br. g. *Brown Dick*, b. s. *George Patchen*.

Academy of Music.

Pacini's opera of "Saffo" was played here last night for the first time this season. Mr. Maretzek, who introduced the work to our public, was the conductor. When it was played for the first time, it enjoyed a magnificent cast. Mme. Gazzaniga was the prima donna, Mlle. Adelaide Phillips the contralto, Signor Gassier the baritone, and Signor Brignoli the tenor. We have undoubtedly heard the work to advantage. Its initial success was unequivocal, and it has won its place in Mr. Maretzek's *répertoire*, if it has not been neglected by other managers. Certainly no more pleasant addition could be made to our limited list of operas. Pacini is one of the men who has been crushed by the overwhelming popularity of Verdi and Donizetti; wronged perhaps by both composers. As a melodist he is inferior to no modern writer, and his *ensembles* are always filled with passion and dramatic nerve.

The particular occasion for "Saffo" last night was the début of Mme. Corbisi; a singer who has enjoyed a career in Mexico, and whose merits have made her a reputation sufficient to insure an engagement at the Academy. For this artist we are indebted to Mr. Maretzek, as we have been for many others. Mme. Corbisi's voice is a *mezzo-soprano* of fine compass, sufficiently even to give her absolute command of so-called *trilles*, and characteristically rich as a mezzo. She is not apt to be, in all the most expressionable parts. Her dramatic powers are of the first class. We have had no artist in this respect who could excel her. Vocally she is also superior; her execution is always artistic and finished, even if slightly labored. We have never witnessed a more successful *debut*; the entire audience seemed to be carried away by the electricity of Mme. Corbisi's performance. The lady was called out repeatedly during the performance.

Signor Brignoli, fresh from his triumphs in "Il Poliuto," scarcely seemed to enter into the spirit of Pacini's work, in which, to speak the truth, his share is somewhat meagre and insignificant. Sighor Ettore Barili as *Alcandro*, was excellent, and Mme. Strakosch, as *Climene*, has seldom been heard to such advantage. The performance in all respects was excellent, and a complete success. There will be an unusually fine *matinée* here to-day. The entire Opera of "Saffo" will be given; an act from "Puritani;" an act from "Somnambula." Nearly all the artists from Mr. Strakosch's superb troupe assist.

French Theatre.—To-night will be a festival at this charming little place of entertainment. The most agreeable actress, Mlle. Chevalier, whose name has already become a household word in the most appreciative circles of New-York, will take her benefit at the hands of the public which owes her so much pleasure, in three admirable plays, one of which, "La Bienvenue à New-York," expresses in its very title all that the admiring parquette will try to say, after its own fashion, to Mademoiselle. But Mlle. Chevalier is not the only "Bienvenue." The play itself makes its own *début*, for it is not merely new to New-York, but new to the world. It is a French play, written by one of the most accomplished of New-York journalists. The fact that Philadelphia, not satisfied with carrying away three of our Regatta prizes in one day, means also, after Tuesday next, to steal our French players for a week, need, therefore hardly be mentioned to make the admirers of French comedy crowd, to-night, into their favorite temple.

Hamilton College.—The commencement honors at Hamilton College have just been announced as follows: Valedictorian, Horace R. Peck, Hudson, N. Y. Astronomical Oration, Alvin Baker, Lafayette. Philosophical Oration, Isaac H. Hall, Auburn. Legal Oration, Chas. A. Hawley, Augusta. Rhetorical Oration, Harlan P. Lloyd, Angelica. Classical Oration, L. J. Sawyer, Westmoreland.

Among the passengers by the steamer *City of Baltimore*, which leaves for Liverpool to-day, is Mr. S. J. Abern, of the New-York *Albion*, and formerly connected with the business department of the New-York Times. Mr. Abern, we understand, goes to Europe for the first time since he came to this country, partly to recover his health, which has been impaired by close application to his duties, and partly to visit his relatives in the Old World. His numerous friends in this City will wish him a speedy return with restored health.

Killed by Lightning.—Andrew Ketchum was killed by lightning at Bethpeg, L. I., at 11 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $80, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.—The Elm-place Congregational Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. William A. Bartlett, will open their new Tabernacle, on Fulton av., corner of Hoyt st., for Divine Services, on SUNDAY, June 5. On THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock, the Tabernacle will be open to give former occupants of seats in the Polytechnic Institute an opportunity to select their sittings in the new building. On SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, the Tabernacle will be open for the general renting of seats.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Iowa.
United States Land Office,
Dubuque Iowa, May 28, 1859.
Messrs. S. Herring & Co., New York—*Gentlemen*: The "Champion" safe which I purchased of you last season, through N. A. McClure, Esq., your Agent in this city, has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" Building, in this place, which was totally consumed, night before last, and was exposed for a long time, to the most intense heat, dropping finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was exhumed, still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, containing, as it did, money to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes; land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes of hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect. I heartily congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself, as the possessor, of that which may truly and emphatically be called a Safe.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. D. ANDERSON, Register.
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Genin's Summer Hats.
With the advent of Summer, GENIN invites all who desire to keep their heads cool, to give him a call.
He has just issued
THE HUDSON HAT,
a light, dashing, dressy Beaver Cassimere, at the low price of
THREE DOLLARS
designed to be the popular hat of the season.
For gentlemen who prefer straws, GENIN has them in all their varieties, from the very finest Panamas and Leghorns to the cheapest American plaits.
His assortment of
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS AND CAPS
is the largest and most diversified in the United States.
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Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
In great variety,
At CORNELL'S, No. 31 John-st.,
Corner of Nassau.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
In great variety,
At CORNELL'S, No. 31 John-st.,
Corner of Nassau.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 136 William-st., corner of Ann.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
In great variety,
At CORNELL'S, No. 31 John-st.,
Corner of Nassau.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Shoes Suitable for Summer.—Select from a large stock of substantial, comfortable, durable, and cheap gaiters, shoes, &c., for summer wear, especially well adapted to the country. Take notice, therefore, and before you start, visit No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts., and make your selections. Cantrell has the reputation of selling cheap, and it is a reputation he has justly acquired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, for expanding the chest. Instruments for club feet. Belts and Supporters. Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss which gives ease and security. No. 4 Ann-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Phrenology.—FOWLER & WELLS give examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, at their cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic, the best Hair Restorer and Dresser in use.—25 cents a bottle. To be had only of SAM'L. CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. Strict personal attention on the part of the proprietor.

Summer Hats—Light, elegant, in all their varieties, at the lowest City prices. Beautiful Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 477 Broadway.

Wholesale Stock of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing, closing out, wholesale or retail cheap for cash. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

Mills—McCready.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. F. E. Lawrence, Asher S. Mills to Mary E., daughter of Fredk. McCready, all of this City.

Romme—Whaites.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Wm. H. Evans, at the residence of the bride's father, Miss Addie Whaites to John M. Romme, Esq., both of this City.

Roome—Nicholson.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas de Witt, Henry Martyn Soodle to Elsie Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Nicholson, both of this City.

Osbert—Hoffman.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, John Osbert to Eda E., daughter of Z. N. Hoffman, all of this City.

Forbes—McVickar.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. McVickar, C. Godden Forbes, of Alabama, to Emily C. Clarkson, daughter of Edward McVickar, of this City.

Bedd—Rankins.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. Abm. R. Van Nest, Jr., John Owen Bedd, of Brooklyn, to Mary Ann Rankins, of this City.

Ackerman—Libby.—At Fort Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, June 2, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. E. V. Ortiendon, Benjamin L. Ackerman to Mary Virginia, youngest daughter of William S. Libby, all of New-York.

Stanton—Cammann.—At Roseland, Fordham, on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev G. D. Gillespie, Alexander M. Stanton to Caroline Bedford, eldest daughter of Oswald Cammann.

Brewster—Brown.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. John Brown, D. D., Eugene A. Brewster, Esq., and Anna W., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Browne—Morton.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 31, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., Mr. John C. Browne to Miss Alice E. Morton, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

McLaughlin—Bartell.—At Sharon, Conn., on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. J. B. Herrick, the Rev. D. D. T. McLaughlin, Pastor of the Congregational Church and Mary W., daughter of the late Rev. G. L. Brownell, of Sharon.

DIED.

Quckenbush.—In this City, on Friday, June 3 in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Lean Quackenbush, widow of the late Doctor David Quackenbush.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her son-in law, George Achenback, No. 57 West 16th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Shannon.—In this City, on Friday, June 3, at No. 399 6th-av., in the 46th year of her age, Miss Jessy A. Shannon, only daughter of Edward Shannon, formerly of Dublin, Ireland.
Her funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, where her friends and acquaintances, and those of her father, are requested to attend.

Graham.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 3, Jane Louisa, youngest daughter of Nathan B. Graham, in the 15th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from University place Church, corner of 10th st., (Dr. Potts, Pastor,) on Sunday, June 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Halsey.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, William C. Halsey, in the 30th year of his age.
His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Storms.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 2, after a protracted illness, Virginia, eldest child of Louis E. and Virginia Storms, aged 3 years and 6 months.
☞ Savannah papers please copy.

Colgate.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, Miss Sarah Colgate, daughter of the late William Colgate, in her 44th year.
The friends of the family, without further notice, are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 32 East 23d st.

Perry.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, Harriet E., wife of Lieut. M. C. Perry U. S. N., and daughter of the late Doctor J. Allen Taylor, in the 34th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

Perkins.—On Thursday evening, June 2, after a short but severe illness, Wm. Fletcher Perkins, aged 27 years, 11 months and 2 days.
His remains have been taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Baker.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 3, of heart disease, Annie, daughter of the late Elisha B. and Charlotte F. Baker.
Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 174 Duffield-st., to-day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Secor.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 3, Zeno Secor, Jr., son of Zeno and Mary Secor, aged 11 years and 3 months.
The funeral will take place to morrow, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock from the residence of his parents, No. 297 Court-st., South Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 2, suddenly, Avarilda, wife of Charles E. Williams, aged 33 years.
Funeral services will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 93 Lawrence st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Gruman.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 3, Lizetta Gruman, in the 57th year of her age.
Her remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.
☞ Westchester County papers will please copy.

Bucklin.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 2, Eliza, wife of Thomas P. Bucklin, and daughter of Capt. William Comstock, of Providence, R. I., aged 45 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her husband, No. 79 Columbia st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 5th inst., without further invitation.

Tuthill.—At Waymart, Penn., on Thursday, May 19, Josiah Tuthill formerly of Orange County, N. Y., in the 69th year of his age.

We shall be happy to furnish
TRAVELERS TO EUROPE
with Letters of Introduction to our house in Paris, at
NO. 24 RUE DE DARIADIS,
to which place they can forward all their purchases to be packed by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for delivery in any part of the United States.
Payments for goods can be made either in Paris or to us on their arrival here.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

NEW INVENTION.
TOLMAN'S PATENT SELF-VENTILATING SPRING BED.
No family can afford to be without it—so cool, so soft, so clean, so easily taken care of. Call and see it. For sale No. 289 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. G. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
cor. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $60 to $125.
Admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes. The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 430 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New York.

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.—DR. JAS. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE cures a cough or cold with the same uniform certainty that water quenches fire. It is the prescription of a scientific physician and master in medicine. Price only 25 cents. Wholesale Depôt No. 15 Beekman-st. Sold by Druggists.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 60 EACH,
READY MADE, ALL SIZES IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER,
MADE OF BEST YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN,
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, $2 per 100.
English Silk Neck-Ties, New Styles, 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

WARD, FROM LONDON,
No. 387 Broadway, up stairs,
Between White and Walker sts.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

PECK & COLEMAN.
No. 140 Nassau-st., opposite *Times* Building,
CLOTHIERS.
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
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BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT OAK HALL.
THE GREAT READY-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold st.
Open until 11 P. M.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILWELL & HAZLETON)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of the latest styles and best manufacture,
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer VANDERBILT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON
Writing for
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
ANOTHER GREAT ENGAGEMENT.
The proprietors of the NEW-YORK MERCURY respectfully announce the engagement of the celebrated author, Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, universally acknowledged to be the only truthful delineator of FAR WESTERN TRAPPER LIFE.
His Opening Tale for the THE MERCURY is now nearly completed, and he believes it to be the best he has yet written. The following announcement from the author's graceful pen will be greeted with enthusiasm by his tens of thousands of admirers:
A CARD.
TO THE READERS OF "BUCK BISON," "NICK WHIFFLES," "ONE-EYED SAUL," &c.
To those who have followed my heroes and heroines over the Western Trail, and to the far trapping grounds of the Great North, I beg leave to announce that I am now engaged in preparing another Serial, the scenes of which transpire in the same wild latitudes, and which I shall endeavor to render worthy the attention of my former readers. It will be perceived that I have chosen a section of country in which daily events transcend the feeble fancies of fiction—where incident crowds upon incident, and wild adventure and daring deeds are inevitable things.
The title of my new story will be
PATHAWAY;
OR,
THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.
A Tale of the Northern Trapping Grounds.
PATHAWAY will be published in the columns of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, to which journal I have engaged to contribute EXCLUSIVELY for a term of years. To my numerous readers I would return my sincere thanks, and shall ever hold in grateful remembrance those who, by their partiality and favor, have contributed to my success. If we do not jog along together as heretofore, mutually pleased with each other, I trust it will not be through want of effort on my part to continue to merit their approbation. Those who have taken an interest in the "difficulties" of Nick Whiffles, the character so pretty extensively known, may very possibly find in PATHAWAY a character of his name and nature, whose exploits and drolleries will not shame those of other years. In short, it is my purpose to produce a story that shall excel other productions of my pen, in the novelty of its situations, in truthfulness of delineation, intricacy of plot, and rapid succession of incident.
It will be illustrated by DARLEY.
Worcester, May, 1859. J. H. ROBINSON.
The publishers of THE MERCURY will only add that they pay Dr. Robinson a higher price for his labors than has ever yet been paid by the newspaper Press to any American romancer, but a sense of duty to our quarter of a million readers demands his eminent services. It is our mission, by honorable competition, to excel in every department, at whatever cost, and that mission will ever be faithfully performed.
"PATHAWAY" will be commenced in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY without delay, and other novelties will follow in rapid succession.
CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Proprietors New-York Mercury.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
A TRULY GREAT MEDICINE
IS HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—Rheumatism in its most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier.
RHEUMATISM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured E. J. WEBB, Esq., the architect, No. 404 Broadway, of rheumatism of eight months' duration, which had crippled and confined him to his room. Mr. WEBB was 80 years of age when this cure was effected.
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, No. 12 Willet-st., of king's evil. The ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.
DYSPEPSIA.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES McKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of chronic dyspepsia of the most torturing kind.
75 cents a bottle; six for $4.
Principal depôt No. 216 Grand-st., New-York.

142 FULTON-STREET. 142
A splendid stock of Spring and Summer Clothing.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Fine black Frock Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Superior Business Coats.
142 FULTON STREET. 142
Beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Vests.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Slendid assortment of Spring and Summer Pants.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
I have now on hand a large and superior stock of ready made Spring Clothing, which I am offering at such low prices that a discerning public can fully appreciate. Remember, No. 142 Fulton st., between Broadway and Nassau st., New-York. E. DEGROOT.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE.
DEPOT NO. 477 BROADWAY.
By recent judicial decisions the patent of Elias Howe, Jr., on the eye pointed needle and shuttle has been declared public property. In view of this we have declined to pay Mr. Howe a tariff and now offer the public the advantage of this by reducing the price of the Weed Machines
FIVE DOLLARS FROM THIS DATE.
We not only guarantee every one the right to use these Machines, but that they will do the best of work that can be done on any Sewing Machine.
PRICE FROM $45 TO $115.
WHITNEY & LYON.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English.. 4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.... 4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ONLY $6.
BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVALTY SEWING MACHINES.
Wholesale and retail at No. 441 Broadway, New York.
Wholesale and retail at No. 732 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING
This material forms a substantial surface that will effectually resist the action of the atmosphere in every climate. It is impervious to water, elastic and flexible, and will neither evaporate, crack nor rot.
And having been thoroughly tested for years in
NEW-YORK CITY,
and various parts of the
UNITED STATES,
there can be no question of its durability. It is practically imperishable, and is the BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST ORNAMENTAL ROOFING in use.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 378 BROAD

FOR SALE.

WM. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES at AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC. SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY SEATS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—The undersigned have some of the finest property in this City and Brooklyn, both improved and unimproved, which they will sell or exchange on the most reasonable terms. A large number of country seats, farms and villa sites, some of which will be exchanged for City property. Also negotiate loans on bond and mortgage, make contracts, &c. Parties having property for sale, or capitalists wishing to invest, would do well to give us a call. Property sold at auction.

MOORE & PLATT, Real Estate Auctioneers, Contract and Loan Negotiators, No. 32 Pine-st.

WATER-POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large stone factory, and a never-failing water-power, suitable for a paper-mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, with 40 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit. Large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 50x80 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 25x25 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of

D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front houses Nos. 40, 42, 44, 45 and 47 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 42 and 44 are rented to first-class tenants at $1,500, on a lease; they were all put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first-class store in Chambers or Warren sts., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKAWAY, 16 MILES FROM New-York, and 1 mile from the Pavilion Hotel, the high point of land, with a beautiful forest running down to the ocean, containing, with the bottom lands, about 250 acres, with three separate farm dwellings and outbuildings. This property is admirably situated for dividing into numerous villa sites overlooking the ocean, and combines the highest advantages for sea bathing, boating, fishing and shooting. For further particulars inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is entirely first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st., house, 20x16; has the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 56th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, 30 miles from the City, and ¼ mile from depôt of the Harlem Railroad, a large house, 2½ stories, 40 by 32, with extension, furnished, and in complete order; carriage-house, &c.; about 1¾ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; garden in high state of cultivation; location remarkably healthy. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts; also, 7 lots adjoining on 125th-st., and 14 adjoining on 124th-st.; will be sold separately or together. These lots are believed to be the most desirable property of any in Harlem on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY residence of 40 acres, with large two-story and basement house, and two wings attached, with modern improvements and in perfect order; also, a farm-house and extensive out-buildings, plenty of fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on the Jamaica plank-road, 9 miles from Fulton Ferry, and ¾ mile from railroad depôt. This property will be exchanged for Brooklyn property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS—One of the neat, small brown-stone houses on the north side of 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The house is three stories, with balcony, court yard in front, with iron railing. All the modern improvements and gas-fixtures. Terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depôt and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. YAGER.
T. M. KISSACK, } Newburgh.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND land attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester county, late the residence of William Barker, deceased. For particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, 379 Broadway, New-York City, or of JOHN UNDERHILL ALSTED, Rye, Westchester County, New-York.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats, farms and village residences, situated on the Long Island Sound. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

$6,000—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF APPLIED FOR SOON—A handsome little store property, No. 421 9th-av., west side, paying ten per cent. Terms accommodating. Inquire of J. E. HATCH, No. 376 9th av., near 33d-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND FLOOR-light, good as new, glass ¾ inch. Also, a good billiard table. Will exchange for a top wagon and harness, inquire of B. F. MILLER, No. 26 West Broadway, or at No. 24 Spruce st. W. J. WALKER.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. HEYDAUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the North shore of the Island. Terms easy, if necessary, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Testamy.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are five dwellings, barns and out-houses, grist and saw-mill, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. B. WILSON, No. 325 8th-st., New-York, W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 73 ACRES, near Oyster Bay, L. I. The dwelling is spacious and convenient, with a well shaded lawn, and extensive outbuildings, in thorough order. Full particulars with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The stores are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Wareroms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR FIVE OR six months, between 5th and 6th avs., rent $100 per month; house to lease for two years for manufacturing purposes, near Broadway and Canal-st.; property in White-st. for sale; stores will be erected on some of the most desirable lots in White-st., to suit responsible tenants, on leases of five or ten years; western land for sale or exchange; money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WAGSTAFF & BROTHER, No. 62 White st.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the 3 story houses No. 46 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Apply at the National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement sub-cellar house, with furnace; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. For sale or let immediately. Location good, near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,198 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 6th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES Nos. 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 13 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FLOOR, WITH SIX rooms and plenty of wardrobes and drawers, use of gas fixtures; possession at once. Rent $200 per year. Up two flight of stairs. Inquire at the house, No. 255 9th-av., of Mrs. KENEDY. Bill up.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 76 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts.; is in perfect order, with modern improvements; has Ridgewood water, gas, &c.; two lots, beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above; rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic st., of GEO. TASER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house delightfully situated on Greenfield Hill, 3¾ miles from Southport and Fairfield depôts, New Haven Railroad. Apply to D. BARNES, No. 100 West 22d-st., or address Box No. 1 089 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Is thoroughly cleaned and in good order. Possession immediately. Rent taken in board if desired. Inquire of WM C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LEASE—FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS. A first class brown stone front house with all the modern improvements, in 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P., Box No. 3,901, Post-office.

TO LET—THE WHARF AND 16 LOTS OF ground, with the sheds, &c., thereon, between 59th and 60th sts., North River. L. B. WARD.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall st.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH GAS AND water, convenient for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, will be let to a small family, at No. 85 East 31st-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for large and commodious class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

BOARDING.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NO. 30.

Pleasant and commodious apartments for a few single gentlemen or a family can be had at this delightful location, with partial or full board.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, with partial board—a back parlor on first floor, with bath, gas, and use of front parlor, with a beautiful garden attached; also, a large room, handsomely furnished, on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. This is a rare chance. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 673 Houston-st., four streets west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME, and reliable, can be had in a first-rate location, in a strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife, with room and bedroom on second floor, and a large room for two gentlemen on third floor, who will appreciate such a rare place. Address V., Box No. 2,983 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in Dr. SHEPARD'S, No. 52 Morton-st. (English basement house) between Hudson and Bleecker. The location is quiet, and yet convenient to cars. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, OR SUITE OF Rooms, if desired, nicely furnished, will be let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Residence one block east of Broadway, near the Lafarge House. Address P. W. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—NO. 230 EAST TENTH STREET, between 1st and 2d avs. Single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accomodated with good board, in a genteel family. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house. No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 57 16th-st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-square; house first class, and replete with all the modern improvements. Reference required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 81 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at six.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 78 West 26th st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a pleasantly-situated house in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries, will accommodate one or two young men with partial board. Those seeking a quiet home, and not boarding-house accommodations, can address A. H. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons, in a house having all the modern improvements, located between 4th and 23d sts., near Broadway; a parlor and three bedrooms required; no second floor; partially furnished. Permanent arrangements made if suited. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,550 Post-office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE, OVER SNECKER'S saloon, two rooms to let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Persons wishing to engage a good room for next Winter would do well to call. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 6.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 53 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th-st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family, in West 21st-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, with board, the entire second floor. Could also spare a room on floor above. House modern and rooms large, and have gas, hot and cold water; will be let together or separately. Address W. L., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction in English, French or music will be considered as sufficient remuneration. No objection to the country. Address A. Z., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 25 Lamartine place, West 29th-st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with board, in the brown-stone house No 81 Sands-st.; airy location; 6 minutes from Fulton ferry. A good table, family small and select, and terms moderate; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CLINTON-av. and Washington Park. High grounds and very healthy; first-class house; a few boarders only taken. Two rooms vacant for single gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. Apply at the Auctioneer's, No. 62 White st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, with delightful rooms, in house No. 25 Willow st., (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let two or three nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen, with partial board; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 7 Elm-place, near Fulton-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN TWO hours' ride of the City, in a farm-house, for a lady, child 10 months old and servant; board for gent on Sunday. Plenty of fresh milk required; near salt water preferred. Address D. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and servant; a farm-house preferred, not more than 1½ hours' ride from New-York by rail or boat, and convenient to depôt. Address G. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—RURAL BOARDING NEAR NEW-York for a gentlemen and wife, with two young children; board partial for gentleman; terms must be moderate. Address full particulars to WILLIAM W. B., New-York Post-Office, for three days.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GIRLS under 12 years of age, can be accommodated with board and tuition in a private family in the country. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. E. SEARING, Washington-st., Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

situated in the village of Northampton, and occupying one of the finest sites in the whole valley of the Connecticut.

The house (rural gothic) is new, thoroughly built and spacious (being 55 feet long by 45 wide,) contains thirteen rooms and many closets, and has all the conveniences to be met with in first-class city houses such as gas, hot-air furnace, kitchen range, hot and cold water in first and second stories, bath room, marble mantles, frescoed ceilings, &c., &c. Furniture would be sold if desired. Stable, carriage house, &c., in keeping with the house.

The grounds, comprising an area of six acres, are beautifully laid in lawn and garden, and are supplied with an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruits &c.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America, abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain. The town has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

For further particulars address Box No. 174 Northampton, Mass., Post office, or WM. B. HATCH, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John P. Treadwell, deceased, containing about 73 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is 18 miles from the City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride, and beautiful country residences in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine beautiful water scenery, convenient communication with the City, healthy air and good neighborhood, this property offers many advantages. For further particulars, application may be made to either of the undersigned executors.

E. E. THORNE, Great Neck; JAMES UDALL, at Williams & Peters, corner South and Fulton sts.; WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the declivity of Bergen Hill, 1½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry by the Bergen Point Plank Road. There is nearly an acre of ground, thickly planted with shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, grape vines, berries, flowers, &c., beautifully terraced and sloping to the lower road, upon which is a large stable and carriage house, with convenience for a cow, poultry, &c. The house contains 8 elve rooms; has hot and cold water baths, marble mantels, grates, heater, range, &c. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a view of the bay and harbor of New-York and all three cities; perfectly healthy and convenient of access. There are good schools and churches in the vicinity, and any one desirous of obtaining a residence in the above locality should call and examine the premises, for further particulars, at No. 124 Water-st., or at HOLBER MORGAN'S, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A VERY desirable country place, consisting of 18 or 31 acres of the best land, in a high state of cultivation, a new and commodious house, with carriage house, barns, ice and other appropriate outbuildings. There is on the place an abundance of fruit, such as apple, pear, peach and quince trees; also, grapes in large quantities, blackberries, raspberries strawberries, &c. The house is situated on elevated ground, near and overlooking Long Is and Sound with an extensive view of the surrounding country. Any person wishing to purchase a place of the above description is invited to call and examine the premises. Apply to M. O. WEED, No. 85 Warren-st., New York, or MALTBIE WEED, on the premises, about one mile from the depôt.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with about 20 acres of land, in Morristown, N. J., retired from the bustle, but possessing its advantages. The house is of the elizabethan order, large and commodious, with modern improvements, such as bath room, &c., &c. On the first floor is a hall, conservatory four rooms and kitchen; second floor, eight rooms; third floor, large attic, cellar under the whole building, divided in six apartments, one of which is finished with a fireplace and other kitchen conveniences. The house is on an elevated site, 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees, interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with fish pond supplied with spring water. There is also a large garden, barn, carriage-house, and a choice variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but one mile from Ely Hall, now occupied by A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church. A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The house is now vacant, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, commanding a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, &c., &c. The house is in perfect order, containing fifteen rooms, with beautiful shade-trees, fruits of all kinds, carriage-house, stable, &c., and six acres of ground attached. These premises are finely situated, and are in perfect order; they will be rented to a good tenant at the very low price of $400. For further particulars, apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or to WM. A. KISSAM, Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2¾ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage house, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN SOUTHfield, Richmond County, Staten Island, known as No. 9 Wright st. Frame house, two stories and basement, filled in to the peak with brick, contains ten rooms, and is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry at Stapleton landing; the lot is 30 feet by 150, and there is a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. Price $3,000. For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. BEASLEY, on the premises, or to ABRAHAM LOTT, Counselor at Law, No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 36x36, containing 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BURKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout, 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Within eight miles of the City, and quarter of a mile of the well-known Bath Hotel, L. I. The house is fronting the Bay; has good stables and barns attached; excellent facilities for fishing, bathing, &c. The stages pass close to the house. For particulars, inquire at No. 148 Macdougal-st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $150. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, neatly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A moderate price at Yorktown, beautifully and healthfully located, seven miles back of Peekskill, with which it is of easy access by stage or other conveyance. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, FURnished, for two or three months, a charming cottage, containing nine rooms; house within five minutes' walk of the Landing; plank walk all the way. A rare opportunity. Address S. N. K., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE, WITH 5 rooms, basement, kitchen and cellar; 45 minutes from New-York by railroad. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—NEAR THE Depôt, one large furnished house, with stable; also, one house unfurnished, of ten rooms. Both have fine river views. Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new: 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR NEWRochelle depôt, overlooking the Sound, containing between 5 and 6 acres. Terms moderate. Address T. COX, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE,
AT LAKE HOPATCONG,
NOW OPEN.

Gentlemen with their families, or single gentlemen, can make arrangements for Summer board at reasonable prices. Parties wishing that rare amusement, viz: good fishing—can enjoy it at this beautiful place to perfection. A go good bathing. It is 2½ hours' ride from New York by Morris & Essex Railroad to Drakesville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house, a distance of 3 miles. Post office address, Drakesville, Morris Co., N. J. J. H. DAVIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.

Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New York.

Address WM. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office.
Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons seeking an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, Lake George, will be open for the reception of guests on the first day of June.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.

The steamer *Minnehaha*, Capt. Gale, will commence her regular trips in connexion with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on the first day of June.

WANTED—AT KINGSTON, N. Y., 90 MILES from the City, four or five adult boarders, for the whole or part of the Summer, by a private family; terms reasonable; persons attending evangelical church preferred. House pleasantly situated in the village; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and steamboat *Thomas Powell*. Call for, or address, X., Box 161 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. Reference.—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A FARMER, VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATed on Croton Lake, about 4 miles from Mount Kisko, Harmon railroad, and 35½ miles from Croton will let a part of his house for the Summer, furnishing beds, bedding,

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD—THE ASSOCIATION OF Bankers for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties hereto mentioned the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sum to be paid upon the presentation of the certificate of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. B. HALL, Sec'y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 78 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chap. 216 Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1876. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 25, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK,—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank, will be paid to such creditors, or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said company, No. 48 Wall st. A further dividend of nine 70 100 per cent, will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited by them in or with said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.

JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, L. I., May 24, 1859. The annual election for seven directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, (4th st., corner of South 3d-st.,) on MONDAY, June 6.

The Polls will be opened at 5 o'clock, P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until after the election. By order.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the city treasury in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 20 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 55 Wall-st., on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne county, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 3d to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 24 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13 between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent interest, receivable as a basis for banking in that and other Western States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP, No. 83 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA —A BARGAIN—100 acres of best quality Lehigh coal lands. Coal beds are 10 feet depth; 50 acres heavily timbered. $3 000 wanted on 700 acres Pennsylvania coal lands. GEORGE WALTER, No. 17 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$5,000 WANTED—AT 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, on a splendid farm of 320 acres, near Springfield, the capital of Illinois, and near railroad; worth $15 000 cash; interest payable in New-York. Title indisputable. GEORGE WALTER, No. 17 Wall-st.

$500 BONDS AND INTEREST GIVEN for a loan of $1 500 for 18 months on prop rty in Mill-ankee City (ground worth $18,000.) Address S. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to
CALDWELL & JONES,
No. 96 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported articles, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 19 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Utica Bank (an association duly organized existing and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York) as trustee, in the County of Herkimer mortgagees, by Adam W. Arrentuil Junior and Margaret Auchinvole wife of the city and county of New York mortgagors, bearing date the 1 1855 and recorded in the office of the Register of said City and County of New-York in liber 595 of Mortgages page 391, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 26th day of May, 1859 the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty nine cents, ($3 697 29) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therein and of the statute in such case made and provided the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided six hundredth part of the house and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said house are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st. northerly by lot number forty-four (44) southerly by lot number forty one and westerly by 11 number fourteen, in the XVIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and north westerly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty five feet, and in depth on each side seventy five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen and in part by lot number forty three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty two, and southerly by Stanton-st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop deceased of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Begin ing at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts.; thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty seven feet nine inches, thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard street, twenty five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 16, 850 and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 558 of Conveyances page 476, Nov 20, 1850 subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated May 24, 1859.

THE ILLION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12w8.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place between Fifty-Third and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 9, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of JOHAN VAN VLECK, of the City of New-York, insolvent debtor. Notice first published April 22, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

ap23-law10w8* E. MORE, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of February, 1859.

ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
JOHN SAUNDERS, }

f12-law6w8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at No. 56 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.

mh12-law6m8* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,198,933 41
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37,431 67
Total	$5 161,501 78
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$263,726 56
For Interest	3,781 35—267,507 91
Total	$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 792 34
Paid for Annuities	3,193 94
Paid for Commissions	11,050 59
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,389 90—155,418 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,061,315 50
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71—5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140.000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid	$51,000.
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,993
Issued during the quarter	436
Total	11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,260
Of which 10 527 are for the whole life.	
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: In Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,153 28

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN R. SWIFT,	CEPHAS B. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ARRAVT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKEL & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 216 Greenwich-st.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton or 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SHIPPING

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively carrying the U. S. MAIL, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHERT,
No 84 Broadway.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION GOODS.
will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Coraolis, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON
J. A. WOSTER, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DE VYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
RATES REDUCED TO 20 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
ARBY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARBY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Allman & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 300 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage: is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	65

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt E G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, sailing, leaves Boston, Wednesday June 1.
ASIA Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N. Y., Wednesday June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line to
Ships passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$30 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	30 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, June 8.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. H. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, E. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 5 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. S. NONES Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 6 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$1 | Deck.....$1
No charge for berths.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. GORLIES, Agent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1859, steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Returning will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY BOAT.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE FIRST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SEASON, TO NEWBURGH, SUNDAY, JUNE 5.—The commodious steamer ERIE, Captain BEN RAY, will make an excursion as above, leaving 10th st., East river, at 6¾ o'clock; Peck-slip, 7 o'clock; Chambers st., 7¾ o'clock; Amos-st., 7¾ o'clock; landing at Yonkers, Cauldwell's, West Point, Cold Springs, and Cornwall. Returning—Leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, stopping at the above named places coming down. Fare to Newburgh and back, each way, 50 cents; to Yonkers, and between landings, 25 cents. Refreshments furnished on board.

EXCURSION.—THE FIRST GRAND EXCURsion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, will take place on SATURDAY, June 4. The magnificent steamer ERIE, Captain BEN RAY, will leave Chambers st. Pier at 8 o'clock; 10th st., East River, at 8½ o'clock; Peck-slip at 9 o'clock; Amos-st. Pier at 9¾, stopping at Canal-st. on the way down. Returning, leave the grove, by the inside route, at 2 o'clock, going outside down. Fare 50 cents; refreshments on board.

THE FINE NEW STEAMBOAT NAUSHON may be chartered for excursions, with or without barges, by applying on board the boat, foot of Morton st., or to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st., corner South.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

HOTELS.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEARDER, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the establishment, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent, in the hotel.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York as follows:
2:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
7:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:40 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
10:00 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Maltano*, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:15, 5:15 and 7

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners met yesterday at the usual time and place; Mayor TIEMANN President, CORNELL, Drs. GREEN ROCKWELL, MILLER and BOYD being present. The brigs *Breeze* and *Reindeer*, both from Rio Janeiro, the former in 42 and the latter in 40 days, reported that the health of that port was improving. They were ordered to remain below for five days. GEORGE SCHENCK petitioned for the removal of a nuisance on the northwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. Referred to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection with power. JOHN WHITE asked for the abatement of a nuisance, No. 224 Ninth-street. Referred to Dr. MILLER, with power. MICHAEL BURKE and others called attention again to the slaughter-house No. 218 Mott-street. Mr. CORNELL stated that a new floor, which would put a stop to the annoyance, had been ordered. C. W. CHITTENDEN complained of a nuisance in front of No. 36 Oak-street. Referred to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. Mrs. ELIZABETH TRAVER complained of the slaughter house No. 174 East Twenty-eighth street. Referred to Dr. ROCKWELL and Mr. CORNELL, with power. The Trustees of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church called for the abatement of the nuisance No. 185 Fourth-street, adjoining the school building. Referred to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. On motion of Dr. GUNN, Dr. E. C. MUNDY, Health Officer of Stapleton, Staten Island, was invited to attend the meetings of the Board for the present season. Reports from various Policemen stated that the work of cleaning the streets was progressing satisfactorily. Adjourned to Monday noon.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 4½ P. M., the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. Five new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the States of Connecticut, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, and California. Communications were received from WM WRIGHTSON, Esq., Tubac, Arizona, acknowledging the receipt of books granted by this Society; from Lieutenant HILL, of U. S. A., in Utah, in regard to books left there by Mr. VAN EMMON, and stating a willingness on the part of several officers in the army to attend to them; from the Rev. Messrs. DAMON and CLARK, Honolulu, with an order for additional supplies of the Hawaiian and English Testament, and stating the increasing demand in the Sandwich Islands, both among natives and foreigners. Grants were made to the Massachusetts S. S. Union; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, for the Navy Yards, Pensacola; to the Agent of the Methodist Book Concern at Pittsburgh; Mpongwe Scriptures to A. B. C. F. Missions; books in Portuguese, French and German, for Brazil; to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, for distribution at Greytown and in St. Domingo; books in English, Spanish and Portuguese, for seamen at Providence, R. I.; 276 Testaments in various languages, for distribution by captains of vessels in foreign ports; books in English and German, for depository at Smyrna; with 12 volumes for the blind, and many of smaller amount. A grant in money of $2,500 was made for printing the Modern Syriac Testament in Oroomiah.

THE SAILING OF THE REV. J. G. INSKIP.—The Rev. J. G. INSKIP, Pastor of the Seamen's Methodist Episcopal Church, Cherry-street, and his lady, sailed for Europe yesterday in the ship *Isaac Webb*. They were accompanied down the Bay and some 15 miles below Sandy Hook, by a large number of friends. While passing down the Bay a meeting was organized at the call of THOS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., by the appointment of Mr. ABRAHAM BROWER Chairman, and Mr. WM. LE COUNT Secretary. Resolutions were reported by a Committee consisting of Messrs. HUME, GALLAGHER and COXSON, and adopted, thanking Capt. HUTCHINSON and officers, for their kindness in permitting the friends of Mr. and Mrs. INSKIP to accompany them down the Bay, and expressive of the best of wishes for all. A liberal repast was furnished by the Captain, which was enjoyed by all, and then, with many prayers for a safe voyage, the accompanying party returned on board the steamer, to the City. As the steamer left the slip, a number of hearty cheers were given and returned. The object of the voyage is the recovery of Mrs. INSKIP, whose health has been delicate for some time.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, Captain JOHN MCGOWAN, will leave on Monday, June 6, for Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers. On the following day, Tuesday, the 7th the steamer *Granada*, Captain J. MAURY, of the same line, also leaves with a portion of the passengers. The reason for dispatching two steamers is not because of the large number going out, but to accommodate those which are expected to arrive by the down steamer, *John L. Stephens*, on the other side. The precautions which have always been adopted by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, is a sure guaranty against any possible detention.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. A. P. HAPPER, M. D., wife and four children, sailed yesterday in the ship *Samuel Russell*, for Hong Kong, China. Dr. HAPPER returns to his field of labor, at Canton, as a Missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He is accompanied by a young Chinaman, TSANG APAT, formerly a pupil in the boys' boarding-school in Canton, under charge of Dr. HAPPER, and who, after a most thorough and satisfactory examination by the Session of the Jersey City First Presbyterian Church, was received into membership, and on Sabbath evening, May 28, was publicly admitted and baptized.

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY—MESSRS. WILLIAM E. LOVETT, of California, and A. A. LOVETT, of New-York, (General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company,) have purchased of the patentees the exclusive rights for using the Hughes Printing Telegraph, the House Printing Telegraph, and the new Combination Printing Telegraph patents for the entire State of California. Mr. W. E. LOVETT sails for California on the 20th of this month, and it is expected that these improved systems of telegraphing will be introduced upon the lines of the Alta California Telegraph Company, between San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville, at the earliest possible moment.

ESCAPE OF TWO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND CONVICTS—ONE OF THEM DROWNED.—Two Blackwell's Island convicts availed themselves of an opportunity to jump into the East River and swim for the New-York shore. One of them reached the New-York side, but his companion was drowned. Yesterday the escaped one, whose name is JOHN GALLAGHER, was rearrested and sent back to his old quarters. The name of the one who was drowned has not yet been ascertained. GALLAGHER says he was an Englishman, a tailor, and unmarried; that he formerly lived in North Moore-street, and that he was sent to the Island for robbing the trunk of a fellow-workman.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE LONG ISLAND.—The river steamer *Long Island*, built by EDWARD LUPTON, for the Glen Cove route, made her engineer's trip yesterday, with great satisfaction to all concerned. She was not put to her full test of speed, there being some finish yet to put upon her engine and wheels; but in her line model, shown in her smooth movement through the water, and the power of her engine, (from the Novelty Works,) she gave promise of great speed when completed. She will be finished and ready for her route in a few days.

CHILD KILLED BY GIVING IT THE WRONG MEDICINE.—An infant child of THOMAS LOUGHRY, who resides at No. 310 West Nineteenth street, was killed yesterday by its mother giving it solution of morphine in mistake for anise cordial. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—A slight fire occurred at 6 A. M. yesterday, in the basement of the dwelling-house corner of Cherry and Pike streets. It was extinguished with trifling damage. The fire originated from some coal-ashes in the cellar.

A SAILOR KILLED.—HENRY DORCHE, a sailor, died yesterday afternoon at the City Hospital, from injuries received by falling into the area of No. 96 Oliver-street. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Police Reports.

THE CHARGE OF LARCENY AGAINST OFFICER COOK.—Justice BERNAN, yesterday, dismissed the charge of larceny preferred against Officer Cook, of the Twenty-first Precinct, by Annie Ellison, the complainant failing to appear. Cook was called upon to arrest Miss Ellison for being drunk, and the latter charged him with stealing from her neck her diamond necklace, with $125. Cook, upon being told that he would be prosecuted for theft, is said to have threatened that, if he was arrested, the girl should never get her necklace again. He was arrested however, and retained Gen. TALLMADGE, as his counsel, the complainant retaining Gen. NYE. A few days since a notice appeared under the "Personal" of a City paper, that Miss E. would find her necklace in a pawn-shop in First-avenue. She went there, and recovered the jewelry, it having been pawned for fifty cents. It was intimated that the recovery of the necklace, and other considerations, induced Miss Ellison to keep out of Court. It did not transpire who pawned the necklace.

ARREST OF DESPERATE THIEVES.—Officer BENNETT, of the Fourteenth Ward, about 3 o'clock Thursday morning, observed two thieves in the act of robbing a man, who was lying asleep upon a stoop in Elizabeth-street. Giving an alarm rap, the officer attempted to arrest the thieves, but they escaped and ran in opposite directions. Officer BORST, having heard the rap, and seeing the parties running, started in pursuit of one, while BENNETT pursued the other. BORST soon captured his man, and took him to the Station-house. As Officer BENNETT was close upon the heels of his man, the latter turned and attempted to shoot him with a revolver, but the weapon fortunately missed fire. The fugitive increased his speed, but was soon, however, brought to a stand-still by receiving a ball in the calf of his right leg, from a revolver fired by the officer. The prisoners, who gave their names as William Simpson and James Mangin, were committed to the Tombs for trial.

MR. ENRIGHT AGAIN.—Two Germans, giving their names as Henry Swadar and Benjamin Feissendon, and residence Philadelphia, made complaint Thursday, before Justice WELSH, against John Enright, who keeps the Empire Hotel in Cedar street. The complainants told the old story, of having been compelled to pay nearly fifty per cent. more than the rates agreed upon. A runner met the complainants at the Railroad depot and told them they could "put up" at the Empire for $1 a day, and the same statement was made to them subsequently by the bar keeper on the premises of Mr. Enright—a card on the wall, stating the charge to be $1 50 a day, being declared to be an old one. The magistrate said he could do nothing for the complainants, as no express statute had been violated by the accused.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KILL AN OLD MAN.—John Farrell, a young man, was arrested on Thursday on charge of committing a felonious assault upon Russell J. Greene, an old man, living at No. 198 West Twenty-second-street. Franklin W. Greene, a son of the injured man, made an affidavit before Justice QUACKENBUSH, upon which the accused was arrested. Young Greene declares in his affidavit that his father rebuked Farrell for something he had been doing, and that the latter thereupon assaulted his father in the most brutal manner, and ended by hurling a heavy stone and hitting him in the left temple, from which he lay insensible nearly three hours and is still confined to his bed with only slight hope of recovery. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused to await the result of Mr. Greene's injuries.

YOUTHS BUYING SUMMER CLOTHING.—Four boys, their ages varying from nine to fifteen, were discovered yesterday by an officer, in a clothing store, fitting themselves up in fine style. The officer thought the boys had too much money for honest youths, and arrested them. They became frightened, and confessed that they had just robbed the jewelry store of Mr. NICHOL, No. 144 Third-avenue, of $66 in gold and bills. Mr. NICHOL had already notified the Police of the robbery. The boys, who gave their names as John Murphy, Daniel Moran, James McCoy and George Klein, were sent by Justice CONNOLLY to the Juvenile Asylum.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Yesterday afternoon a well dressed gentleman called at the store No. 54 Beekman-street, made a trifling purchase, and offered in payment a counterfeit $20 bill on the Market Bank. The bill was not taken, but the man was, and given in charge of an officer. Some time ago the same man passed a similar counterfeit at the same store, and he was recognized at once. He was taken before Justice WELSH and committed for trial. He gave his name as Wm. H. Schreiner.

ABSCONDING CLERK.—Otto Hohback, a young German, who was clerk and book-keeper in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, absconded on Tuesday, the 24th ult., with about $400 of his employer's money. He is a young man being only 22 years of age, and has been about eight months in the place. A reward is offered for his arrest.

A THIEVING ROOMMATE.—James Powelson, a young man, was arrested yesterday, for stealing nearly $30 in silver coin from the trunk of James Price who occupied the same room with him at No. 155 West Twenty-ninth-street. The accused confessed the robbery, restored the money, and was committed for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

Commissioners of Police.

THE HARBOR LAWS TO BE ENFORCED—THE OLD POLICE ABOUT TO REPORT AGAIN FOR DUTY.

The usual weekly secret meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

The Clerk of the Board furnished the following information:

The resignations of Lewis Roth, Third Precinct, George L. Hall, Twentieth Precinct, and Jacob Kirchoff, Fourth Precinct, were received and accepted.

A communication was received from the Pilot Commissioners, calling the attention of the Commissioners of Police to the numerous violations of the laws relating to the Harbor; and a resolution was adopted to the effect that all violations that may hereafter come under the notice of the Police shall be reported to the proper authorities.

Mayor TIEMANN informed the reporters that Commissioner STRANAHAN had asked for the appointment of two more patrolmen in Brooklyn, and that he (the Mayor) and Commissioners ULSHOFFER and BAILEY had opposed the request, on the ground that the question of the Old Police should be definitely settled before any more new appointments were made. The request of Mr. STRANAHAN was not granted.

No reply has been received from Captain Pilsbury respecting his appointment as General Superintendent.

It is rumored that a large number of the Old Police force will present themselves to-day at the headquarters, ready to waive all claims for back pay, and ready for duty.

Board of Councilmen.

STREET CLEANING—NEW TOMPKINS MARKET—CONDITION OF PIERS AND SLIPS.

The Board met on Thursday evening at the usual hour.

Messrs. Charles Johnson and Henry A. Sayer sent in a communication offering to clean all paved streets, alleys, &c., for five years, for $300,000 per annum. Referred to the Special Committee on Cleaning Streets.

An invitation to review the Eleventh Regiment on the 15th inst., was received and accepted.

Councilman LENT offered a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct to report the locality of wells and pumps in the City, and how they are covered. Adopted.

J. W. Benedict, one of the sureties for Theodore Hunt, contractor for building the new Tomkins Market, sent in a communication objecting to having the additional work on the structure divided up among various contractors, and offering to take the whole himself as follows: iron work, $38 450; mason's and carpenter's, $12,000; water-proof floor, $4,700. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Messrs. Wattermere and Conover offered to repair all the roads on Manhattan Island and to keep them in the most perfect order, for $50.000 per annum for five years. Referred to Committee on Roads.

The deputy and acting Street Commissioner, Mr. Lovell, [sent in a communication stating that the Comptroller had informed him that he had been obliged to allow claims for deduction of rent on certain piers and slips on account of their bad condition. He asked for authority to advertise for proposals for repairing and dredging where it might be necessary. Referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The report of the Committee on Wharves Piers and Slips in favor of concurring to authorize the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for removing the night soil of the City.

A resolution was adopted to make the necessary alterations and repairs in the office of the Clerk of the Board.

After the transaction of some unimportant routine business the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This institution is located on Cumberland-street, near Myrtle-avenue, in one of the most pleasant and healthy sections of the city, and is managed exclusively by ladies. During the last year 150 children here found a home. At the present time, however, there are only 117 inmates, the others having been furnished with good homes in families where they will be properly cared for. The receipts for the year amounted to $9,498 36. All of this, with the exception of $743, was expended, but only $1,355 42 of the sum was used for salaries and wages.

INTEREST ON A LEGACY.—In 1856 PATRICK LYNDON died, leaving his widow $7,000 in lieu of dower. Upon retiling the estate the legatee demanded interest on the amount from the date of her husband's death—no other provision having been made for her support, and the legacy was expressly declared to be in lieu of dower. The case was contested by the executors. Yesterday Surrogate BRAINARD decided that the widow was entitled to the interest as claimed, and an order to that effect was made.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An elderly man, supposed to be insane, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into Gowanus Creek, near the Penny Bridge. He was rescued by some anglers, and was taken in charge by the Eighth Precinct Police.

DROWNED.—GEORGE DAVIS, rigger, of New-York, was drowned on Wednesday last, near the Montague Ferry, while attempting to get upon the wharf from a ship. The body was recovered yesterday, when an inquest was held by Coroner HORTON. Deceased leaves a family in New-York.

Aldermanic Bribery in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Brooklyn Intelligence," in the TIMES of the 1st instant, I noticed a charge made by JAMES DILLON against THOMAS SHEPHERD, for an attempt to bribe Alderman DAYTON, of the Eleventh Ward of said City, by offering the sum of $500 as an inducement to award to said SHEPHERD the contract for cleaning the streets of said Ward.

Judging from the filthy condition of most of the streets of Brooklyn, one is led to suspect on reading the foregoing charge, that possibly there may be other Wards where similar attempts at bribery may not only have been made, but may also have proved successful.

When an Alderman, on being urged by citizens to withhold payment from a contractor unless he keep the streets clean, begins to make excuses for the contractor, it looks very much as if the alderman were in the pay and power of that contractor, and this form of corruption, appearing now to be coming systematic, it is time that citizens should hold their aldermen to strict accountability in the discharge of their trusts. The bribery system may also account for the fact that it is not always he who offers to clean the streets for the lowest sum that gets the contract. He who will give the largest share to the alderman becomes the favored individual. The result of such collusion is to be seen in the increasing filth of our streets, which are yearly getting to be worse and worse. The evil complained of would be bad enough if it went no further than swindling taxpayers out of their money under false pretences; but when the comfort, health and lives of citizens are sacrificed under the system, all are interested in having it brought to an end, and as the first step in that direction is exposure, it is to be hoped that others may follow the example of JAMES DILLON.

BROOKLYN.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States storeship *Relief* Commander ROGER PERRY, arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, which port she left April 23, stopping at Key West, and leaving that port May 22. The following is a list of officers: Commander, ROGER PERRY. Lieuts, W. B. Fitzgerald, D. Amedemuni, Jas. S. Thornton. Surgeon, B. Rush Mitchel. Purser, Jas. Fulton. Captain's Clerk, H. Golder.

(Advertisement.)
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 350 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

(Advertisement.)
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

(Advertisement.)
THE IVORYTYPE.—GURNEY'S NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, contains more to deserve attention than the mere beauty of the Portraits there exhibited. It presents a new and remarkable improvement in the art Photographic. GURNEY here exhibits his Ivorytype Portraits, which would appear to be the perfection of sun-painting. It is impossible to imagine anything more natural, more beautiful, or more highly finished than the Pictures done in this new style. If you can conceive the finest miniature Painting on Ivory by the most skillful artist, so perfectly painted as to have no appearance of paint on the closest inspection, and rendered by some abstruse art so perfectly like flesh as to resemble the human face seen through a diminishing glass, you may form some idea of the Ivorytype. The question, if any existed, as to the superiority of European or American Photographic Portraits, must, we imagine, be definitely settled by the Ivorytype which GURNEY has just introduced.—*Extract from Daily Times, April 14, 1859.*

(Advertisement.)
COMMON SENSE AND COMMON PRUDENCE—Both dictate the necessity of our providing against a sudden suspension of our lives. Irrespective of whatever value we may choose to place upon our existence, we should recollect that God gave them to us to be preserved, if not for our personal pleasure, at least for the happiness and advantage of those who look to us for support, and who regard us with affection. No other argument is required to urge the adoption by travellers, bathers, yachters, boating people, &c., of the choice garments sold by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Co., No. 256 Broadway. These embody the safest, surest, and most convenient preventive of death by drowning ever invented. Bathing garments ready for ladies and children.

(Advertisement.)
FALSE DELICACY REPROVED.—False delicacy has at last given way to prudential self-preservation. The parties who originally thought—or said they thought—the introduction to the public of GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper indelicate, now use said paper constantly, and would not be without it. It is already a general necessity. All travelers are purchasing it to take away with them, and the proprietors of a majority of the watering-place hotels have made arrangements to keep it for sale in their offices during the Summer and Fall seasons. GAYETTY'S name is watermarked in each sheet of the genuine. Sold at the dépôt No. 41 ANN-street, and by all respectable druggists, grocers and fancy goods dealers, etc.

(Advertisement.)
THE GREAT ADMIRAL.—This mammoth ship has attracted almost—not quite—as much attention as KNOX'S Summer Hat. While the first astonishes by its size, the latter excites by its beauty. The former is destined for a foreign market—the latter is intended for home use; and there is a slight difference in the price of the two articles—for KNOX will persist in selling his beautiful fabrics at the low sum of $4. Call at his store, No. 212 Broadway, and make your purchase.

(Advertisement.)
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

(Advertisement.)
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT enable the victims of disease to dispense with all other medicines. The former relieve the stomach, liver and bowels of all obstructions; the latter heals every external sore, eruption, or wound. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—If you wish to see this drama surpassingly well performed, see little CORDELIA HOWARD as *Eva*, her mother in the character of *Topsey*, and her father as *St. Clair*. Then you *will* see immitable acting. *Uncle Tom* is presented by them this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

(Advertisement.)
DR. HALSTED AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL AGAIN.—He will now be happy to meet the numbers who have been disappointed of finding him there; and others desiring information in regard to his Round-hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.
See advertisement on 5th page.

(Advertisement.)
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 3.

$5,000	U. State 5s, '74	103⅞	350	N. Y. Central R....	72⅝
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90⅜	35	do....	72⅝
12,000	do....	90⅜	200	do....	s10 72⅝
8,000	do....	90⅜	50	do....	s60 71⅞
500	Virginia 6s....	96⅛	100	do....	s15 72⅝
40,000	Mo. State 6s..s15	84	100	do....	b60 aft 2 72⅝
20,000	do....	84¼	200	do....	b7 72⅝
18,000	do....	s60 83	400	do....	72⅝
1,000	Brook. City W. L.	102	650	do....	s3 72⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90	450	do....	s3 72⅝
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. b s30	78	100	do....	s4 72⅝
1,500	do....	s10 79⅜	100	do....	b10 72⅝
2,000	do....	79⅜	100	do....	s3 72⅝
3,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	16½	100	do....	s15 72⅛
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B	70	50	Stonington R....	64
1,000	do....	70¾	50	Mich. Cen. R....	b30 42¼
5,000	Han. & St. J. R. B	66¾	100	Mi. S. & N. Ia. g s..	b60 31⅝
32	Hanover Bank....	91	120	do....	31⅜
22	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	114	150	do....	31⅝
5	Amer. Ex. Bank....	102	300	do....	s10 31¾
100	Canton Company....	18¾	100	do....	c60 31
25	Del. & H. C. Co.	s10 94	40	Panama Railroad..	118
25	do....	94	100	do....	s15. 118
20	do....	94⅜	50	do....	118⅛
35	Pa'c Mail St. Co....	71⅜	100	do....	119
5	do....	71⅜	20	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	93⅛
5	do....	71	100	Gal. & Ch. R....	b30 64⅜
150	do....	b30 71	200	do....	s30 64
100	Harlem R. pref....	36⅜	300	Clev. & Tol. R..	opg 26⅜
100	do....	36⅜	210	do....	26⅜
50	do....	b30 36⅜	100	Ch. & R Is. R..	b60 59
30	Reading Railroad..	41⅜	50	do....	s30 58⅜
250	do....	41⅜	150	do....	opg 59
15	Hudson River R....	31	50	do....	p60 58
50	Brooklyn City R..	119½	50	do....	s60 53

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. States 5s, '74	103⅞	100	Canton Co....	19
20,000	do....	s60 103⅜	100	do....	b30 19½
17,000	Virginia 6s....	s0 96⅛	100	N. Y. Cent. R....	72⅝
10,000	Missouri 6s....	83	100	Erie Railroad....	34⅜
25,000	do....	s60 83¾	200	Reading Railroad.	39
12,000	Ill. Central R. bs.	79¾	200	do....	s60 34¾
3,500	do....	79¾	75	Panama Railroad.	118⅜
40	Park Bank....	106½	100	Illinois Central R..	86⅛
50	National Bank....	100	50	Gal. & Chic. R..	s60 61
100	Cumb. Coal Pref..	18⅜	200	Cleve & Toledo R.	26¼
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 93	50	Chic & Rk. Is. R.	s30 58⅜
25	Pacific Mail St. Co.	71	50	do....	s30 58⅜
100	do....	s60 70			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000	Tennessee 6s....	90⅛	20	Col. & Ins. Co....	113⅛
4,000	N. Y. & K. R. 4thm. B	37	5	G. W. Fire Ins. Co.	13⅛
900	G. W. M. I. S. '59	46	28	Ful. Fire Ins. Co..	147
3,000	do....	'57 64	25	Lenox F. Ins. Co..	94
930	S. M. I. S. of 1858	62	15	New W. F. Ins. Co.	101
18	Bk. of the S. of N. Y.	100	10	Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	114
25	Am. Ex. Bank....	102	10	Peter T. F. Ins Co.	105
20	Bank of North Am.	112	20	Mer. Fire Ins. Co..	119⅜
5	Park Bank....	109	15	Am. Express Co....	80¾

FRIDAY, June 3—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges for the mails to-morrow closed somewhat tame this afternoon, at 110@110¼ at 60 days, and 110⅜ at sight, on London. The demand to-day has disappointed some of the leading drawers, which is accounted for, in part, by the fact that a number of the Continental firms, Importers and Bankers, will again ship Specie on their own account. We hear, at the last hour, that about $300,000 has been added to the previous engagement of $1,600,000. Of the $2,800,000 sent to Europe this week on New-York account, (including $850,000 sent to Boston by Express,) we estimate $200,000 in Silver from the South; $800,000 in Gold, by Express and other channels from the country; $500,000 from the Sub-Treasury, and about $1,300,000 taken from the Banks. We are aware that the decrease on the next Bank average is estimated in some quarters at more than double this apparent difference—in some instances as high as $3,000,000@$4,000,000—but at present we know of no reason to justify such extreme calculations. The demand for Money to-day we find rather moderate from their regular dealers, at most of the Banks. There are one or two exceptions in the large Banks in Wall-street. The disposition continues to refuse long-date bills, except at the advanced rates, 7@9 ℔ cent., but we still hear of some very choice 45@60 day acceptances being done at 6 ℔ cent. The Stock Brokers continue to be very moderate borrowers on demand, at 5@6 ℔ cent.; most of the lenders demanding 6 ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $216,093, of which $64,000 for Customs, and paid out $154,035; balance this afternoon, $4,314,107.

The mails by the *America* at Boston will be delivered at our Post-office early to-morrow. The further details by telegraph announce that short discounts have fallen in London to 3@4 ℔ cent. per annum, being ¼@1 ℔ cent. below the Bank minimum of 4½ ℔ cent., and that Cotton Goods have advanced in India. In American Stocks the changes are not important.

The Stock Market to-day has been dull, influenced in part by the easier deliveries of New York Central shares, which constitute the staple of the share speculation, and partly by the failure in Philadelphia of an old and prominent member of the Exchange in that City, who of late has been a heavy buyer of Reading. The failure creates considerable surprise, as there is no worthier or more respectably connected member of the Philadelphia Board than the party in question. The Reading shares fell in consequence below 40 ℔ cent. this afternoon, but subsequently closed about that figure. The dealings in the stock of late in this market have been unusually light, most of the certificates heretofore in circulation among the New-York Brokers having been drawn to the Philadelphia market. New-York Central ranged through the day 72⅛@⅜ for the cash stock, the same as at the close yesterday, and the latest quotation this afternoon stands 72⅜ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks are steady, with only a moderate movement. Panama shares are higher on advice by the *America* that the English Government is about to advertise for a steamship mail to Australia by this route. The understood determination of Mr. VANDERBILT to prosecute with energy his competition in the California trade *via* Panama also has its influence in favor of Panama shares, while keeping unsettled the shares of the Pacific Mail Company. The latter, after selling down to 71 ℔ cent., closed 71⅞ ℔ cent. In State Stocks, the *short* sellers, on the Specie movement and the War agitation abroad, continue to put out fresh contracts in Missouris at 83@83¼ seller's option, while the cash stock is steady at 84¼ ℔ cent. Tennessees continue in request at, 90¼@90¾ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds are 79½ ℔ cent. cash, and 78 seller 60 days. In other Railway Bonds there was little done. The general market this afternoon closed dull.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port...	$884,775	$497 763	$1 292 637
Thrown on market ...	333,357	577,801	1,184 332
Since Jan. 1			
Entered at the Port.	$42,087,586	$19 769,641	$47 799 856
Thrown on market	35 560 730	24 986,006	48,376,360

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	841	$421 970	345	$109 236	60	$18,492
Man. of Cotton.	987	274,541	33	4,262	32	7 457
Man. of Silk...	382	381,062	44	25 623	19	7,245
Man. of Flax ..	103	39,595	28	3,460	81	11,933
Miscellaneous	117	16 660	49	13,108	43	1,987
Total.....	2,400	$1,136 828	494	$155,809	243	$47,594
		155 809				1,136 828
Total Entered		....$1,292,637	Total Marketed			$1,184 332

Land Warrants are rather heavy. THOMPSON BROS. quote this day a decline in some sizes thus:

Buying.		Selling.
40 acres, per acre.....100	40 acres, per acre.....110	
80 acres, per acre.....86	80 acres, per acre.....90	
120 acres, per acre.....73	120 acres, per acre.....78	
160 acres, per acre.....81	160 acres, per acre.....85	

The Metropolitan Bank will pay the accrued interest on the 7 ℔ cent bonds of the State of Minnesota.

The La Crosse Road.

From the New-York Tribune.

The purchasers of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road, organized under the title of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, and the Hon. RUSSELL SAGE, of Troy, was elected President. A year is allowed for the redemption of the road. The stockholders met on the 25th, the day for the annual election of Directors, and there was more than usual discussion and consultation as to whether the election should go on; the question was argued before the Inspectors, by the counsels of the new Company and NAWCOMBE CLEVELAND, till past the hour when the polls should have closed. The election was, however, held; the Cleveland ticket receiving 27,500 votes, and another ticket 500. Victory seemed to be with CLEVELAND, but the old Board refused to recognize the new one, because they had been elected by a minority of the stocks, because the election had not commenced till after the time when the polls should have been closed, and because seven of those elected were not stockholders. CLEVELAND and CABELL alone owning stock. A majority of those on the ticket which received the 500 votes, on seeing the condition of the Cleveland ticket, met and organized, by electing DANIEL WELLS, Jr., for President. CLEVELAND, although President of the other Board, attended this meeting and was appointed on the Executive Committee. There are, then, four Boards—Board No. 1 is the old Board, of which STAUNTON is President, and which does not recognize either of the new ones; Board No. 2 of which CLEVELAND is President, only two of the members of which are stockholders; Board No. 3, which received 500 votes, of which DANIEL WELLS, Jr., is President; and Board No. 4, of which SAGE is President. ALEX. MITCHELL, who held proxies for $3,000,000 of stock, did not use them, because he considered the case as hopeless for the unfortunate stockholders. S. CHAMBERLAIN continues to run the road. The Milwaukee and Minnesota Company expect to make a satisfactory settlement with CHAMBERLAIN, who, it is reported, has bought out CLEVALAND'S judgment against the road.

Real Estate.... TUESDAY, May 31.

The Sheriff sold what the bill called "fifty-one" building lots, with water right, on Eleventh and Twelfth avenues and Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; but the entire front on Thirtieth-street appears to be cut off, and the lots are numbered up to "sixty." We do not understand it, and, as it is useless to ask for explanations, all we can say is that the "fifty-one" or "sixty" lots were all sold together to JOHN ACKEY for $30,000.

There was another "peremptory" sale of a dozen Havemeyer lots on Eighth and Ninth avenues, and on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. If we do not report them, it is because we doubt whether they were "peremptorily" sold.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold a piece of land on Broadway, Sixty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, bounded as follows: 136 feet fronting Broadway, 139 feet fronting Sixty-ninth-street, and 125 feet fronting Tenth avenue, and 77 feet in depth on the north line; on the premises are some six two-story buildings. Sold for $23,000.

THURSDAY, June 2.

By order of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, in the suit of JORDAN MOTT and others, against GARRETT STREET and others, the following property was sold:

One lot on the northeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. JAMES E. SHAW, $1,800.

Next adjoining on the avenue. THOMAS GARRETT. $1,150. Next not sold.

The next five, including the imperfect corner of Fifty-fourth-street. Same buyer, $628 each.

The first five street lots in the rear of above, each having an extra depth of about 80 feet. JAMES E. SHAW,